THE

PAPERS

OF

ANDREW JACKSON

Volume 85

1833–1834

September 15—January 5

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1913

New York Sept.r 15th 1833

Dear Sir,

The statements contained in my letter of the 13th inst. in regard to the course of the U. S. Branch Bank in this City have all been confirmed by my subsequent enquiries & those of others made at my request. You will readily understand that it is difficult to get at the details of the movements of such an institution or the motives of its Directors but the general results are seen & felt, & the inferences are plain & irresistable.

One of the Directors here has said that the money received for duties is drawn immediately to Philadelphia; & the reason given generally by the friends of the Bank for its refusal to discount is the necessity to be prepared for the change of deposits contemplated by the Government, this is considered as merely the ostensible reason for so extraordinary a course, but the real object is to affect public opinion, & thus to reach Congress, & certain members of your Cabinet. It is presenting to those of the latter who hesitate, in anticipation, some of the evils of the measure that they have apprehended, & it is done in order that ~~their~~ their reasoning in opposition to it, may receive confirmation & assistance from practical results.

If the Bank has taken this course in consequence of the anticipated change, they must continue the same

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until the measure should be abandoned (which it cannot be) and they are so informed; the consequence is that the longer you delay the measure, the longer & greater is the suffering of the mercantile community, & the danger to the Government that its revenues will not be collected — Whereas if you immediately deposit with the State Banks the monies as they are collected, those who pay the duties will receive the accustomed & necessary aid — further reflection has confirmed me in the impression that the mode I have pointed out is the true, indeed the only safe one; and I am still at a loss for objections to it — The Bank cannot complain as much of this mode, as of the other in as much as by it, it enjoys in part the advantage of the deposits, while it is relieved from the whole burthen of the transmission. If it should be said that it would be a hardship upon the Bank to give it the trouble of making the collections which are immediately to be withdrawn the answer is that the interest of the whole people is to be preferred to that of the Bank, & that the same reason might be a good one for delaying the payment of the Public or other debts of the Government. If it be urged that it is a hardship upon the Bank to receive the duties in New York in the depreciated or unavailable paper of the Western Branches, the answer is that this Branch is not bound to receive that paper & that it is an evil to the Bank of its own creation. The simplicity of this mode of doing the thing, is so great as

particularly to recommend it at first. By it the Treasury & the Banks get rid of all the details of the arrangement for making the collections & time is saved. The present pressure which may cease or be removed by the Bank itself ought not to be lost to you; as it affords so good a reason for a change. It is of recent origin, is exactly that which induced the first Secty to deposit with the State Banks, it is not involved in any of the difficulties attending the other grounds for the change; unimportant when explained as I think those difficulties are; (I mean the course of Congress) & solid as are those grounds —

Sept. 27th

I regret to be compelled to infer from your letter received yesterday that the Secty hesitates. It does appear to me that it is an occasion which any man holding that place might covet. The interesting character of the measure, its important consequences, the remarks to which it will be subjected, the stripe it will produce in & out of Congress, the test it will provide of who adheres to the administration & the Country; these attendants must elevate the man who is responsible for it in the public eye to a point which no ordinary circumstances could do, & which make that department really an object of solicitude to a man of ambition & firmness & virtue. Here I be I would not only in my reasons to Congress use the present pressure, but I would set forth the whole

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course of the Bank & particularly its conduct & motives for extending its issues in 1831; when it ought to have been preparing to wind up its concerns — And let me ask whether the necessity for preparing to wind up the affairs of the Bank, does not create a necessity for this change? Ought not the Government to carry out its policy in rejecting the Bill by doing all it can to prepare the Bank to close its ~~concerns~~ affairs?

Again, as to the manner of the change — Then the law of 10th May 1800 to which I referred in my last deserves some consideration. Does it not still exist & is it not to be regarded as operative? If it is, although the money after it is collected may be withdrawn, the Bonds must be deposited for collection in the U. S. Bank, & its Branches — The views that have occurred to me on this subject are these — That law or the 3d section of it is not now operative because it directs the Bonds to be deposited for collection in a Bank that then existed & does not now exist. On the other hand it may be said that this law is a continuing rule of action to Collectors, that the Bank referred to is a mean merely and must be subordinate to that rule & the evil which it was intended to correct; Before that law the Collectors, collected the Bonds at the Custom House & kept the money in their own possession — this exposed the revenue to risk by fraud or negligence, whereas depositing the Bonds

in the U. S. Bank, or some other Bank when there is no U. S. Bank, serves as a check upon Collectors. I throw out these views to shew that enough may be said on both sides to induce consideration. I would myself prefer to consider the law as still in force, & as compelling the Government to leave the Collection to be made as it is, while it is authorised to remove the money collected.

As you say in the P.S. to your letter of the 8th Inst. "there can be no question of the power of the "Executive through his Secretary, either to change the "Deposits or direct other Bank Bills than those of the "U. S. Bank to be taken in payment of the Revenue "provided the U. S. Bills are not excluded."

That section of the Bank law itself declares that the notes payable on demand "shall be receivable in all "payments to the U. S. unless otherwise directed by "act of Congress." This is a privilege to the Bank of which it cannot be deprived without an act of Congress, but it is not exclusive the notes of other Banks are & may be receivable in such payments. A question might arise if the Collectors received the duties at their desks, & not through the medium of the Banks, whether a Collector of the District of N. York would be compelled to receive the notes of the Branch in Louisville & for this reason - a part of the money so received by him is to be disbursed by him in payments, particularly the payment of debentures -

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Suppose the persons who receive these payments should refuse Western notes, would he be justified in insisting upon their receiving them - I think he would not as his Section declares that the Bills payable on demand are to be received - It might perhaps be insisted with plausibility at least that the law referred to such Bills only as were payable on demand at the Bank or the Branch of this District - But whether this be so or not there can be no doubt that the Collector or the Bank substituted for him may receive gold or silver or the notes of other Banks that are payable in coin on demand, as well as those of the Bank of the United States -

I have thrown out every suggestion as it has occurred to me without examining with care its accuracy, in order that if sound you may adopt it as I would have done had me been in consideration on the subject - You will not therefore consider me as responsible for all these speculations as I should be for matured reflections -

I am still prosecuting my searches & will communicate the results as I arrive at them -

With great regard
Your friend & Servt
James A Hamilton

To
The President
of the United States
Washington

Wm. D. Wickersham, 1883
Capt. J. H. Dix
Charge of Defendants.

Urgent immediate
Answer.

The President
of the United States
Washington

Private

Mr. & Mrs. Bureau present their respects to the President, & acknowledge the receipt of his polite Note, with the token of friendship for their daughters, which according to his desire shall be faithfully delivered to her; they regret it was not in their power to have remained longer in Washington, which would have afforded them the pleasure of seeing the President's Son, Major Donaldson & their families, they remain with gratitude.

Baltimore 15th Sept.r 1833.

17048

Wm. L. Thos. Birney —
on why to the P.
military Stock of
has done to the Union
D to the Secretary
as a matter of the
regard Oct. 14. 1863

President
the United States.

Washington

Mail.

Sept. 15th 1837

The President writes thus:

Mr. Gorrie, Mr. Toney, the Atty Genl. requests to be informed when he will have finished his review of the proposed changes of the U. S. Bank, the subject of the deposits, and before him. The conversation held yesterday with Mr McLane and you both that I informed you had made my conclusion that the deposits ought to be removed, and that at as early day as the necessary arrangements could be made with the State banks, and that this determination ought to be made known to the public forthwith, and that your conversation with Mr Duane, might be bottomed

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finally close the deliberations on Tuesday next and put it to vote. Early in March this subject was taken up & the heads of departments called on for their opinions in writing & it has been delayed too long — it is time to bring it to a close — you will therefore please to return the paper with your views, amendment, or alterations which you have thought proper, to make, so soon as you have finally concluded upon the subject & send to be taken up with the other papers.

If Mr Duane will not agree to carry into effect these conditions & remain the sooner he withdraws the better — it is known what my determination is, & if he cannot act with me, on that determination, he ought to withdraw.

Sept. 13th 1833 —

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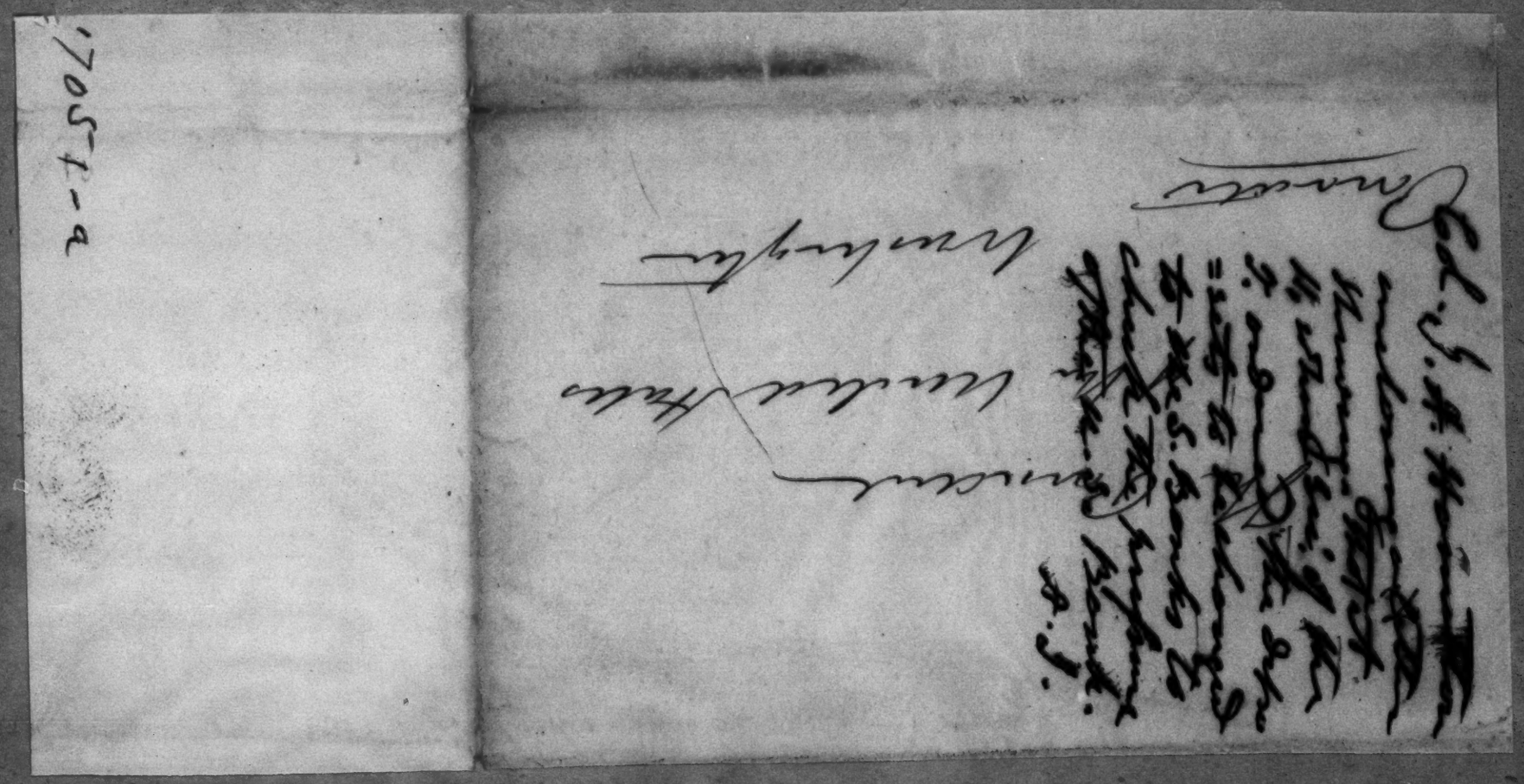
P.S. Should you prefer an interview to mere writing I shall be happy to see you — the orange note will be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury — the other to the Secretary of State — Washington

Statistics for Montgomery Co.

1883



Boston

United States

Charlestown

17051-a

New York Sept. 16th 1833

Dear Sir.

Your letter of the 13th instant is this moment received — I have examined with care my fathers papers — among them several letters are found from William Seaton Cashier of the Bank of New York to my father written during the years 1791 92. 93 & 94 but none from my father to him among these the only important letter is that from which an extract is enclosed — From this it is perfectly clear that in consequence of the pressure of the Branch Bank in this City upon the "Bank of New York" the Secty of the Treasury ordered the Collector of New York to deposit the Public moneys with the Bank of New York and that it was considered as a very salutary aid — I will try to obtain at the Custom House here further information on the subject — If the records there prove that at about the date of this letter from Seaton the Collector made deposits with the Bank of N. Y. having before made them in the Branch the Proof is complete and the fact may be asserted without fear of contradiction — I will also seek information at the Bank of New York but not with much confidence

1706½

prudence of success. As all these institutions are too much afraid of the monster to divulge the truth —

In haste with great respect & regard for your person & zeal

James A Hamilton

To
The President
of the United States
Washington

Tuesday night
Septr. 17. 1833

Private

My dear Sir

I agree with you that it will be proper to name the day on which in your judgment the deposites ought to be changed to the State Banks. – And I think all the necessary arrangements can be made by the first of October. I conversed yesterday fully with Mr. Randolph & Mr. Ellicott on that point & they agree with me in opinion that it can safely be done by that time – Perhaps to guard against any unforeseen delay it may be well to qualify it with a proviso – "if the necessary arrangements can be made by that time" – I however feel very confident that all the necessary measures can then be ready for the change. –

I am fully prepared to go with you firmly through this business, & to meet all its consequences –

With the highest respect

I am Dear Sir Truly yours

R. B. Taney

R. B. Taney Esq
private — Tuesday
August 17th 1833 — to be filed
with my private
papers — As evidence
of his virtue, among
a worth — A. J.

Philadelphia 17 September 1833.

Dear Sir

Since I had the honour to write you I have seen Mr. Bayard and find as I believed that he entertains the strongest sentiments of disapprobation in regard to the course pursued by the Bank of the United States & agrees altogether with those felt by myself which are fully known to you. This, together with his near residence and his talents and independent character would render him a most acceptable colleague to me & I believe a most useful representative of the government, should it become necessary to appoint a new director. He is unwilling however to serve at present owing to an accumulation and extreme pressure of professional business - and to weakness of health occasioned by a long & serious illness from which he is lately recovered. This he stated to me would have placed it out of his power to perform the duties of the office properly during the present year; but he opened the at-

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at the same time that he would be very sensible of such a mark of your confidence - and gratified to hold it next year, or at a period when he was sure of having it in his power to devote himself as attentively as he desires to such a duty.

I presume you received safely the report of the summary proceedings of the Bank relative to the business of the Western country. I sent it to you some time since. I do not think I am mistaken in assuring you that there is rapidly arising in this State a strong feeling of indignation at the conduct of this institution & that whatever may be said to the contrary, you will find her citizens as united & strenuous in sustaining your efforts to save the country from dangers it must bring on us if not resisted, as they have been in supporting you in other measures of wise and successfully policy

I remain with great respect
Your obliged obt. Servt
H. D. Gilpin

To General Andrew Jackson
President of the United States.

Wm Gilpin - &c
nomination Wm Bayard -
for Director next year
17th Sept. N.J.
1833
×
Re. bank

London 21st September 1833.

Dear General,

Mr. Vail has just informed me that he will send off his Despatches to day for the Packet of the 24th. & I take this occasion to address you a few hasty lines. I shall have an interesting communication to make to you, which I received from Count Pozzo di Borgo at Paris, in relation to the general politics of Europe. This I must defer ~~however~~ until I reach Washington. I think, however, you may rest satisfied that the allied sovereigns have not met with any intentions of immediate hostility. Their sole purpose has been to confirm & strengthen the bonds of union existing among themselves, & to be prepared to crush France, if possible, with an overwhelming force, in case there should be any new movements in that country, which might, in their opinion, render war necessary.

Our position in the world is now one of much importance. The allied powers entertain no jealousy towards us. It is their policy to promote our power, & to render us the commercial rivals of England & France. You will, no doubt, have been informed on this reaches you, of the desire felt by Prussia & Austria to establish diplomatic relations with our Country; & I need not suggest to you the importance of meeting their advances.

On the other hand, judging from an interview I have had with Lord Palmerston, I have no doubt of the friendly dispositions of the British Government. These have been increased by the confidence felt in your administration. I am convinced this is an important moment both for the success of your foreign policy & the still higher elevation of your personal character. I am convinced a minister ought to be sent

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here without delay. An able & a discreet man who knows when to speak & what to say, & who has a talent for general society, could do much, very much, to confirm the favorable impressions which have already been made in England. Besides, if I am at all acquainted with the character of Lord Palmerston, such a man could do more to settle the questions state in controversy between the two nations, by personal conversations, than can possibly be effected by diplomatic correspondence at Washington. Mr. Vail is every thing that a man of his age in his station could be; but still in the present state of the world one of the very first men of our Country, holding the rank of a minister, ought to represent us in England. The selection of the proper man is in the very best hands.

I shall remain in London until Wednesday next - for the purpose of dining with Prince Lieven on Monday, & Lord Palmerston on Tuesday. Should any opportunity offer with the latter, & he seems very willing to talk freely & confidentially with me, I shall not fail to improve it for the benefit of our Country. Indeed the freedom & friendship with which I have been treated every where are an evidence of the high character of our Country abroad.

I shall have a precious dish of gossip for you on my return should you have time to partake of it. Circumstances have placed me in a situation to hear much from the Princess L- concerning our diplomats in England; & I was glad to find she spoke in the highest terms of Mr. M'Lane & Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Vail is also a favorite.

I expect to sail from Liverpool on the 8th of October, & shall return to my country & to private life with the greatest pleasure; but in whatever situation I may be placed, rest assured that I shall always remain your grateful & affectionate friend

James Buchanan

General Andrew Jackson.

P.S. Please to remember me to your family & to Mr. McLane & Major Barry.

17053

Rec.d at the Dept. of State
Nov. 4. 1833.

Wm. Buchanan
Esq. 4th Nov.
1833

General Arthur Shackson

Washington City

Washington September 21st 1833

Sir

After you retired I opened and read the paper you handed me. I herewith return it as a communication which I cannot consent to receive.

Having written the free and full communication of all your views before I made up a final opinion on the subject, I cannot consent to enter into further discussion of the question. There are numerous imputations in the letter which cannot with propriety be allowed to enter into a correspondence between the President and one of the Heads of Departments.

In your letter of July last you remark "but, if, after receiving the information and "hearing the discussion, I shall not consider it

"my duty, as the responsible agent of the law
"to carry into effect the decision that you then
"make, I will pass respect to you and for myself
"afford you an opportunity to select a successor
"whose views may accord with your own on the
"important matter in contemplation". My communication to my cabinet was made under this assurance received from you: and I have not requested you to perform any thing which your sense of duty did not sanction. I have merely wished to be informed whether as Secretary of the Treasury, you can consistently with your opinion on the subject of the deposits, adopt such measures in relation to them, as in my view, the public interests and

a due execution of the laws under proper.

If you will now communicate this information it will confer an obligation on

Yr. obt. Svt

Signed. Andrew Jackson

Hartt.

Wm. J. Duane

Secy. of the Treas.

President's letter
to W. Duane - dated
21st Sept. 1833
Returning the com.
of W. D. in which he
declines to execute the
views of the President
relative to the quest[illegible]
of the Bank.

Sept 21st 1833

To the President of the United States

Sir

Yesterday I transmitted by Col Wm Duane of this city the written evidence establishing the charges preferred by me against Amos Kendall. Col. Duane will exhibit it to you for your own satisfaction, in justification of my course, and for the honor of your administration and of the country. I have no fears of the result.

The government deposits being now about to be removed, a measure which I was the first editor to bring forward in the public prints, I have now thrown out the suggestion of a Repeal of the Charter during the next session, on the ground of impositions made upon that instrument, during the last few years. Always hostile to the U. S. Bank, I have spared no opportunity to aid you in winding up that institution. The last final blow is a Repeal of the Charter — I have the honor to be

Your most obt Svt

James Gordon Bennett

Office of the Pennsylvanian
Philadelphia 21 Sept 1833

17058

Bennett – a great
Scamp – Eh?
Lefferts – 23d 1833.
A. J.

Washington Septr. 23d. 1833.

Sir,

Having informed William J. Duane Esqr, this morning that there was no further use for his services as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States - I hereby offer you the Secretary ship of the Treasury in his stead, & hope you will accept of the same and enter upon the duties of said office forthwith, that no injury may arrise to the public service -

Please signify to me your acceptance or non acceptance of this appointment -

I am ser with great respect yr. mo. obt. Servt -

Andrew Jackson

R. B. Taney Esqr
Attn. Genl U. States -

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The President
wishes to M. Young
informing him that Mr
Devane has been
dismissed and
requesting him
to report to the
Treasury Dr. Estes
in the Chicago
for Devane P
Sept. 23. 1882

Attorney General's Office

Sept. 28th 1833

Sir

I have considered the question you proposed to me in relation to the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to take security from the State Banks for the safety of the public deposits in case he should order them to be removed from the Bank of the United States.

The power of removal from the Bank of the United States given to the Secretary of the Treasury by the charter necessarily implies the power of placing the public money in the hands of some other agent or agents to be held and disbursed according to law. And as the act of Congress does not prescribe into what hands the money shall be placed in the event of its being withdrawn from the United States Bank, it becomes the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to select such depositories as in his judgment may be deemed most safe and advantageous for the interest of the public, and best calculated to perform the duties of fiscal agents, heretofore performed by the Bank of the United States. And if State Banks be substituted for the Bank of the United States, they become the agents of the Government for such purposes.

The question is, can the Secretary of the Treasury lawfully enter

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enter into a contract with such agents, by which security shall be given for their faithful conduct - and will the contract of ~~surety~~ surety be binding in as much as there is no act of Congress expressly requiring or authorizing surety to be taken.

The question appears to me to have been fully settled by the Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs Tingey 5. Pet. 127. In that case Judge Story in delivering the opinion of the Court says "Upon this posture of the case a question has been made and elaberately argued at the bar, how far a bond voluntarily given to the United States, and not prescribed by law, is a valid instrument, binding upon the parties in point of law; in other words, whether the United States have, in their political capacity, a right to enter into a contract, or to take a bond in cases not previously provided for by some law. Upon full consideration of this subject, we are of opinion that the United States have such a capacity to enter into contracts. It is an incident in our opinion to the general right of sovereignty; and the United States being a body politic, may, within the sphere of the constitutional powers confided to it, and through the instrumentality of the proper department to which those powers are confided, enter into contracts

not

not prohibited by law, and appropriate to the just exercise of those powers. This principle has been already acted on by this Court in the case of Deagan, &c. vs. the United States, 3. Wheat. Rep. 172; and it is not perceived that there lies any solid objection to it. To adopt a different principle, would be to deny the ordinary rights of sovereignty, not merely to the general government, but even to the state governments within the proper sphere of their own powers, unless brought into operation by express legislation. A doctrine, to such an extent, is not known to this Court as ever having been sanctioned by any judicial tribunal.

We have stated the general principle only, without attempting to enumerate the limitations and exceptions, which may arise from the distribution of powers in our government, or from the operation of other provisions in our constitution and laws. We confine ourselves in the application of the principle to the facts of the present case, leaving other cases to be disposed of as they may arise; and we hold that a voluntary bond taken by the authority of the proper officers of the treasury department, to whom the disbursement of public moneys is entrusted, to secure the fidelity in official duties of a receiver or an agent for disbursery of public moneys, is a binding contract between him and his sureties, and the United

17061

United States; although such bond may not be prescribed or required by any positive law. The right to take such a bond is in our view an incident to the duties belonging to such a department; and the United States having a political capacity to take it, we see no objection to its validity in a moral or legal view."

I have quoted the whole of the passage relating to this point. And under the authority of this decision there can I presume be no doubt, that if the State Banks are employed as the agents of the government, for the receipt or disbursement of the public money, the security from them, and the contract for security would be valid and binding, and could be enforced by the United States against the security.

I am sir with the
Highest respect
Yr. Obt. St.
R. B. Taney

To the
President

17063

Attd - Gentls Journals
on the Loan authorized
heretofore to be made by
the Secretary of
the Treasury of
the State for the
for deposits made
in Treasury in
lands & bounties
the Government

A. H. Journals Office

Apr. 21 of 1833

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES, Washington, } September 24th 1833

PAY to R. E. W. Earle — — or bearer,

sixty — — — — dollars, 100

60 DOLLS. 100

Andrew Jackson

17063

Sept. 23d. 1877

Sir

Since I returned your first letter of September 21st and since the receipt of your second letter of the same day which I ~~returned~~ sent back to you at your request I have received your 3d & 4th letter of the same date. The two last as well as ~~[illegible]~~ the first contain statements that are inaccurate & as I have already indicated in my last note to you that a correspondence of this description is inadmissible, your two last letters are herewith returned.

Yours

Nothing will appear in your recent communications to be of such a character that after your letter July last in publishing your key's & your determination now to disregard the pledge you then gave I feel myself constrained to notify you that your further services as Secretary of the Treasury are no longer required —

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Prudents letter
20th Sept. 1833
assuring W.
Suane

Confidential

Norfolk Sept. 25th 1833

My dear Sir.

I inform you in Confidence what I have lately heard from a source entitled to belief in relation to Gallatin's Review Published ~~on~~ in ~~the~~ Walsh's Review.

That work was written at the request of Biddle and upon a promise that the Author should be made President of the U.S. Bank in this City Circumstances deemed sufficient by Mr Biddle induced him ~~to~~ not to carry into effect that agreement — not so with the Author he did not feel the force of these circumstances & was much displeased — Biddle however to heal the wound offered the Author 1000 Dollars whether he took it or not I cannot learn The impression is he refused so small a sum —

I have been disappointed in all my efforts to obtain the correspondence

It is quite unnecessary for me to say that I affirm with all my heart all you have done as to the deposits The ~~manner~~ occasion you availed yourself to explain your

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cum and runs and the manner in which you have done it cannot be too much applauded The Charge of Sedy will be found a good one I might that Duane did not ~~explain~~ by previous explana=tion (I mean before his appointment) under ~~such~~ the present measure unnecessary

I remain with sincere attachment
your friend & servt
James A Hamilton

PS The Hale Banks in this City are wrongly been indebted to the Bronx about one million of dollars — It is said that Bennett has come to this City to offered to purchase The Standard from Mr Henry Ann for 50,000 dollars one half to be paid down & the residue to be satisfactorily secured I think come the money If it does not come for Mr B's breeches Pocket

Yours &c J A H

Private

The President

Mr Hamilton

Mr J. A. Hamilton
Confidential
No 28 Wall

To Lincoln

Buck Spring 25 September 1833

Sir

Your letter of the 2 instant was recieved on the 20, & would have been answered sooner, but company prevented. I have read it & the documents enclosed over & over again, they have not changed my opinion as to the right of a State to secede, if this opinion be erroneous, it is of long standing & will probably go with me, to the grave, that South Carolina ought to have pursued a different course, was never doubted but her doings, cannot take away the right of other States, or destroy her own, the first convention of North Carolina rejected the Constitution, the legislature called a second, which ratified, she had the same right to have called a third & that might if it thought proper have rejected it again; South Carolina could not have been in the Union under the operation of her acts; she would have been what North Carolina was before she adopted the constitution, a foreign power; the same feeling, which caused North Carolina to adopt, would have operated on South Carolina not to leave the union; the good Union has a force more powerful than fleets or armies

Nine States as well as 3 recollect, might have carried the federal constitution into operation, leaving four under the confederation, if they thought proper, to

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continue

continue under it, yet the confederation was not to be altered without the consent of every State, The union will not be weakened by the right to secede, it is one that will not be abused, because it cannot be the interest of one to abuse it, but if unjust legislation should force a State to secede, that would not be an abuse but if a State should secede with or without cause, she cannot get into it again by her own act

If a territory would not be a State, she could not be forced to be one, she could not be forced to be a member of the union as a State, without her consent, so that force cannot be used to bring a territory into the union or to keep a State in it

When the federal & State governments differ, the people must decide, which they will obey, without being guilty of Treason, without this they must commit it against one or the other, a horrid choice, whether to be hung, by the Sheriff or the marshall

A conquered country is at the mercy of the conqueror, no rights but what he pleases to give, The conquest of South Carolina would put her out of the union, & she would not be a Territory, with a right to come into it

Permit me, to observe, that I have constantly thought

thought & often said, that the proclamation and nullification, ought to be laid by, as unfit for use in the united States. to nullify & be in the union & to be conquered & be in the union, seem to be impossible

I never kept a copy, but of one letter I ever wrote, that was a private one, not connected with public affairs, of course I have no copy of the answer to Mr Clarkson's letter, nor have I seen it in print, though I have been told it was in his circular to his constituents, it contained my opinion when wrote

In speaking of the proclamation, I mean that part which relates to ~~rights~~ state ~~rights~~

My opinion, that a State cannot secede, seems to me, like the old British doctrine once a subject always a subject, & that a conquered state would not be unlike Ireland; one of the most excellent & happy parts of our form of government is that either State or individual may leave it, when they please, our double government cannot be kept together by force, if they can the condition of unhappy Ireland must be the fate of a conquered State

I live 12 miles from Warrenton, I mention this, to account for the delay in the receipt of your letters, & scarcely ever go or send there

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there,

You will perceive, that I have endeavored not to repeat the contents of my former letter, I do not yet recollect enough of the Massachusetts case, to say a word about it

May your life, may be as happy & contented as it has been prosperous & brilliant is the sincere wish of Sir

Yr friend. & Hble Svt

Nath Macon

Francis Jackson

Sept 25th

Mr. Macon on the subject of the proclamation to be worded & filed —

It is evidence of weakness — this was a speech in 1828 — on subject of the laws to enforce the embargo — it was for the slave trade — & they threw to resist the laws — force — it was better to secede — prisoner — this for history —

A. J.

Nashville Feb. 1843

Nashville Sept. 1843

Gen

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SEPTEMBER 26, 1833.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITES.

The following document, emanating from the President of the United States, sets forth the reasons which have induced the administration to change the public deposits from the Bank of the United States and place them in the State Banks. Like all other papers from the same source, it is alike direct and explicit in its statements, and unanswerable in its arguments and conclusions. ANDREW JACKSON has once more proved himself equal to the crisis. He has stript the veil from this GREAT MONIED MONOPOLY, and held it up to public view in all its naked deformity. It is a document addressed with convincing force and energy, to the understanding of every unbiassed mind. It speaks to THE PEOPLE; and, whatever may be said by THE PURCHASED AND PENSIONED ORGANS OF THE BANK, it will meet with a hearty response from the great body of our fellow citizens; and its author will once more be hailed as an INCORRUPTIBLE STATESMAN AND WELL TRIED PATRIOT. Like the VETO Message, it will be derided and impugned by those who DARE NOT give it to their readers. We therefore lose no time in publishing an edition of 10,000 copies, besides our usual circulation. Most heartily do we wish that a copy of this state paper may be placed in the hands of every American citizen.

Without attempting a particular analysis of this document, it will be seen that the President has in the first place established, in the most satisfactory manner, the propriety of removing the deposites, upon grounds wholly independent of the conduct of the Bank, or the safety of the public moneys in its keeping. The chartered limit of the corporation has well nigh expired. It sought to obtain a renewal of its privileges; but the President put his constitutional *veto* upon the act passed for that purpose. AN ISSUE was then made up between this great Monopoly, with its retainers and dependents on the one part, and the President of the United States on the other: This issue was TRIED in 1832, when THE PEOPLE—THE GRAND ASSIZE of the nation, rendered their VERDICT for ANDREW JACKSON. Never was a question more fully and unequivocally presented for decision, than was the question whether the President had well done in rejecting a renewal of the charter: And never was a public servant more triumphantly sustained than was the President on that occasion. It is not, therefore, one branch of the law-making power alone—THE NATION has united with him in the declaration, that THE DAYS OF THE BANK ARE NUMBERED. As the arrangement and perfection of a new system of managing the public funds must necessarily be a work of time, it must be obvious to every unprejudiced mind, that the incipient measures could not be farther delayed without manifest prejudice to the public interests. And the Bank itself, if it had been managed for the public good, and had no object in view beyond the accomplishment of its original destiny, would have acquiesced in this measure, as a proper and necessary part of the business of gradually winding up its concerns.

But whatever judgment might be formed upon this limited view of the question, the President has in the next place shown most triumphantly, that THE PUBLIC MONEYS ARE NOT SAFE IN THEIR PRESENT PLACE OF DEPOSITE; and independent of this consideration, that IT IS DUE ALIKE TO THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE COUNTRY, TO TAKE FROM THIS IRRESPONSIBLE CORPORATION THE MEANS WHICH IT HAS EMPLOYED TO POISON THE CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION, AND UNDERMINE THE FOUNDATION OF THE GOVERNMENT. Without recounting the various acts of enormity which are now proved upon the Bank, it is enough in addition to what was before known, that we now learn *by the* OFFICIAL REPORT *of the government directors*, that THE BANK EXPENDED AT LEAST EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS UPON THE LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. But more—this sum, and there is reason to believe a much larger amount, was expended by THE MOTHER BANK ALONE; and it is not to be doubted that the branches in the several

states were equally vigilant in the work of CREATING PUBLIC OPINION BY THE USE OF MONEY. As this monster of corruption studiously conceals from the public, and even from the directors appointed by the government, the nature and extent of these operations, something must necessarily depend upon conjecture; but from what has transpired—$52,000 to purchase one paper, $40,000 for another, $30,000 for a third, and $10,000 for a fourth, with the $80,000 carried to the expense account in the years 1831 and 1832, it can hardly be doubted that at least HALF A MILLION, and not improbably A MILLION OF DOLLARS has been expended upon printers, newspaper writers, lawyers, members of Congress, and others, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONTROLLING THE FREE AND UNBIASSED EXERCISE OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, AND RULING THE COUNTRY BY A GREAT MONIED ARSITOCRACY. Beyond all this, it now appears by THE OFFICIAL REPORT of the government directors, that *the funds of the Bank have been placed at the unlimited control of its president*, for the continuance of the same system of corruption; and that HE IS NOT EVEN REQUIRED TO RENDER A VOUCHER FOR THEIR DISBURSEMENT. What unfeed advocate of the Bank—what honest American citizen, in view of these and the other facts now disclosed will say that the public moneys are any longer safe in the hands of the Bank of the United States? Who will contend that the moneys collected from the people should any longer be paid into the vaults of this Bank, to be employed in contaminating the public mind, and sapping the foundations of our free and happy institutions? WHO BUT THOSE WHO KNOW THAT THE WINDING UP OF THIS MONSTER OF INIQUITY, WILL BRING THEIR WICKED DEEDS TO THE LIGHT OF AN INDIGNANT PEOPLE?

UNITED STATES BANK.

REMOVAL OF THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

[From the Washington Globe.]

It has been generally known for some months past that the propriety of withdrawing the public deposites from the Bank of the United States was under consideration and engaged much of the attention of the President and of the different members of his Cabinet, all of whom had been called upon by the President to assist him in his deliberations on this subject. After a very careful examination, the President came to the conclusion that the public deposites ought to be changed to the state banks, and his opinion was communicated in writing to his Cabinet on Wednesday last, at a meeting held specially for that purpose, and the facts and reasons on which it was founded. As public attention has been drawn to this subject, it is deemed proper, in order to prevent misunderstanding or misrepresentation, to lay before the people the communication made by the President as above mentioned, and a copy has been furnished to us for that purpose, which we now proceed to publish.

[Read to the Cabinet on the 18th Sept. 1833.]

Having carefully and anxiously considered all the facts and arguments which have been submitted to him, relative to a removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, the President deems it his duty to communicate in this manner to his Cabinet, the final conclusions of his own mind, and the reasons on which they are founded, in order to put them in durable form, and to prevent misconceptions.

The President's convictions of the dangerous tendencies of the Bank of the United States, since signally illustrated by its own acts, were so overpowering when he entered upon the duties of Chief Magistrate, that he felt it his duty, notwithstanding the objections of the friends by whom he was surrounded, to avail himself of the first occasion to call the attention of congress and the people to the question of its recharter. The opinions expressed in his annual message of December, 1829, were reiterated in those of December, 1830 and 1831; and in that of 1830, he threw out for consideration some suggestions in relation to a substitute. At the session of 1831-2, an act was passed by a majority of both houses of Congress rechartering the present Bank, upon which the President felt it his duty to put his constitutional veto.—In his message returning that act, he repeated and enlarged upon the principles and views briefly asserted in his annual messages, declaring the Bank to be, in his opinion, both inexpedient and unconstitutional, and announcing to his countrymen, very unequivocally, his firm determination never to sanction, by his approval, the continuance of that institution, or the establishment of any other upon similar principles.

There are strong reasons for believing that the motive of the Bank in asking for a recharter at that session of Congress, was to make it a leading question in the election of a President of the United States, the ensuing November; and all steps deemed necessary were taken to procure from the people a reversal of the President's decision.

Although the charter was approaching its termination, and the Bank was aware that it was the intention of the government to use the public deposite as fast as it accrued, in the payment of the public debt, yet did it extend its loans from January, 1831, to May, 1832, from $42,402,304 24 to $70,428,070 72, being an increase of $28,025,766 48, in sixteen months. It is confidently believed that the leading object of this immense extension of its loans was to bring as large a portion of the people as possible under its power and influence; and it has been disclosed, that some of the largest sums were granted on very unusual terms to conductors of the public press. In some of these cases, the motive was made manifest by the nominal or insufficient security taken for the loans, by the large amounts discounted, by the extraordinary time allowed for payment, and especially by the subsequent conduct of those receiving the accommodations.

Having taken these preliminary steps to obtain control over public opinion, the Bank came into congress and asked a new charter. The object avowed by many of the advocates of the Bank, was to *put the President to the test*, that the country might know his final determination relative to the Bank prior to the ensuing election. Many documents and articles were printed and circulated at the expense of the Bank, to bring the people to a favorable decision upon its pretensions. Those whom the Bank appears to have made its debtors for the special occasion, were warned of the ruin which awaited them, should the President be sustained, and attempts were made to alarm the whole people by painting the depression in the price of property and produce, and the general loss, inconvenience and distress, which it was represented would immediately follow the re-election of the President in opposition to the Bank.

Can it now be said that the question of a re-charter of the Bank was not decided at the election which ensued? Had the veto been equivocal, or had it not covered the whole ground—if it had merely taken exceptions to the details of the Bill, or to the time of its passage—if it had not met the whole ground of constitutionality and expediency, then there might have been some plausibility for the allegation that the question was not decided by the people. It was to compel the President to take his stand that the question was brought forward at that particular time. He met the challenge, willingly took the position into which his adversaries sought to force him, and frankly declared his unalterable opposition to the Bank as being both unconstitutional and inexpedient. On that ground the case was argued to the people, and now that the people have sustained the President, notwithstanding the array of influence and power which was brought to bear upon him, it is too late, he confidently thinks, to say that the question has not been decided. Whatever may be the opinions of others, the President considers his re-election as a decision of the People against the Bank. In the concluding paragraph of his Veto Message he said:

"I have now done my duty to my country. If sustained by my fellow citizens, I shall be grateful and happy; if not, I shall find in the motives which impel me, ample grounds for contentment and peace."

He was sustained by a just people, and he desires to evince his gratitude by carrying into effect their decision, so far as it depends upon him.

Of all the substitutes for the present Bank which have been suggested, none seems to have united any considerable portion of the public in its favor. Most of them are liable to the same constitutional objections for which the present Bank has been condemned, and perhaps to all there are strong objections on the score of expediency. In ridding the country of an irresponsible power, which has attempted to control the government, care must be taken not to unite

the same power with the Executive branch. To give a President the control over the currency and the power over individuals now possessed by the Bank of the United States, even with the material difference that he is responsible to the people, would be as objectionable and as dangerous as to leave it as it is. Neither the one nor the other is necessary, and therefore ought not to be resorted to.

On the whole, the President considers it as conclusively settled that the charter of the Bank of the United States will not be renewed, and he has no reasonable ground to believe that any substitute will be established. Being bound to regulate his course by the laws as they exist, and not to anticipate the interference of the legislative power, for the purpose of framing new systems, it is proper for him seasonably to consider the means by which the services rendered by the Bank of the United States are to be performed after its charter shall expire.

The existing laws declare, that "the deposites of money of the United States, in places in which the said Bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank or branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct, in which case the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reason of such order or direction."

The power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the deposites is *unqualified*. The provision that he shall report his reasons to congress, is no limitation. Had it not been inserted, he would have been responsible to congress, had he made a removal for any other than good reasons, and his responsibility now ceases, upon the rendition of sufficient ones to congress. The only object of the provision, is to make his reasons accessible to congress, and enable that body the more readily to judge of their soundness and purity, and thereupon to make such further provision by law as the legislative power may think proper in relation to the deposite of the public money. Those reasons may be very diversified. It was asserted by the Secretary of the Treasury without contradiction, as early as 1817, that he had power "to control the proceedings" of the Bank of the United States at any moment, "by changing the deposites to the State Banks," should it pursue an illiberal course towards those institutions; that "the Secretary of the Treasury will always be disposed to support the credit of the State Banks, and will invariably direct transfers from the deposites of the public money in aid of their legitimate exertions to maintain their credit;" and he asserted a right to employ the State Banks when the Bank of the United States should refuse to receive on deposite the notes of such State Banks as the public interest required should be received in payment of the public dues. In several instances he did transfer the public deposites to State Banks, in the immediate vicinity of branches, for reasons connected only with the safety of those banks, the public convenience and the interests of the Treasury.

If it was lawful for Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, at that time, to act on these principles, it will be difficult to discover any sound reason against the application of similar principles in still stronger cases. And it is a matter of surprise that a power which, in the infancy of the Bank, was freely asserted as one of the ordinary and familiar duties of the Secretary of the Treasury, should now be gravely questioned, and attempts made to excite and alarm the public mind, as if some new and unheard of power was about to be usurped by the executive branch of the government.

It is but a little more than two and a half years to the termination of the charter of the present Bank. It is considered as the decision of the country that it shall then cease to exist, and no man, the President believes, has reasonable ground for expectation that any other Bank of the United States will be created by Congress. To the Treasury Department is intrusted the safe keeping and faithful application of the public moneys. A plan of collection different from the present, must therefore be introduced and put in complete operation before the dissolution of the present Bank. When shall it be commenced? Shall no step be taken in this essential concern until the charter expires, and the Treasury finds itself without an agent, its accounts in confusion, with no depositary for its funds, and the whole business of the government deranged? or shall it be delayed until six months, or a year, or two years before the expiration of the charter? It is obvious that any new system which may be substituted in the place of the Bank of the United States, could not be suddenly carried into effect on the termination of its existence without serious inconvenience to the government and the people. Its vast amount of notes are then to be redeemed and withdrawn from circulation, and its immense debt collected. These operations must be gradual, otherwise much suffering and distress will be brought upon the community. It ought to be not a work of months only, but of years, and the President thinks it cannot, with due attention to the interests of the people, be longer postponed. It is safer to begin it too soon than to delay it too long.

It is for the wisdom of congress to decide upon the best substitute to be adopted in the place of the Bank of the United States; and the President would have felt himself relieved from a heavy and painful responsibility, if in the charter to the Bank congress had reserved to itself the power of directing, at its pleasure, the public money to be elsewhere deposited, and had not devolved that power exclusively on one of the Executive Departments. It is useless now to inquire why this high and important power was surrendered by those who are peculiarly and appropriately the guardians of the public money.—Perhaps it was an oversight. But as the President presumes that the charter to the Bank is to be considered as a contract on the part of the government, it is not now in the power of congress to disregard its stipulations; and by the terms of that contract the public money is to be deposited in the Bank, during the continuance of its charter, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise direct. Unless, therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury first acts, Congress have no power over the subject, for they cannot add a new clause to the charter or strike one out of it without the consent of the Bank; and consequently the public money must remain in that institution to the last hour of its existence, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall remove it at an earlier day. The responsibility is thus thrown upon the Executive branch of the government, of deciding how long before the expiration of the charter, the public interest will require the deposites to be placed elsewhere. And although, according to the frame and principle of our government, this decision would seem more properly to belong to the legislative power, yet as the law has imposed it upon the Executive Department, the duty ought to be faithfully and firmly met, and the decision made and executed upon the best lights that can be obtained, and the best judgment that can be formed. It would ill become the executive branch of the government to shrink from any duty which the law imposes on it, to fix upon others the responsibility which justly belongs to itself. And while the President anxiously wishes

to abstain from the exercise of doubtful powers, and to avoid all interference with the rights and duties of others, he must yet, with unshaken constancy, discharge his own obligations: and cannot allow himself to turn aside, in order to avoid any responsibility which the high trust with which he has been honored requires him to encounter; and it being the duty of one of the executive departments to decide in the first instance, subject to the future action of the legislative power, whether the public deposites shall remain in the Bank of the United States until the end of its existence, or be withdrawn some time before, the President has felt himself bound to examine the question carefully and deliberately in order to make up his judgment on the subject: and in his opinion the near approach of the termination of the charter, and the public considerations heretofore mentioned, are of themselves amply sufficient to justify the removal of the deposites without reference to the conduct of the Bank, or their safety in its keeping.

But in the conduct of the Bank may be found other reasons very imperative in their character, and which require prompt action. Developements have been made from time to time of its faithlessness as a public agent, its misapplication of public funds, its interference in elections, its efforts, by the machinery of committees, to deprive the Government Directors of a full knowledge of its concerns, and above all, its flagrant misconduct as recently and unexpectedly disclosed in placing all the funds of the Bank, including the money of the Government, at the disposition of the president of the Bank as means of operating upon public opinion and procuring a new charter without requiring him to render a voucher for their disbursement. A brief recapitulation of the facts which justify these charges, and which have come to the knowledge of the public and the President will, he thinks, remove every reasonable doubt as to the course which it is now the duty of the President to pursue.

We have seen that in sixteen months ending in May, 1832, the Bank had extended its loans more than $28,000,000, although it knew the government intended to appropriate most of its large deposite during that year in payment of the public debt. It was in May, 1832, that its loans arrived at the maximum, and in the preceding March, so sensible was the Bank that it would not be able to pay over the public deposite when it would be required by the Government, that it commenced a secret negotiation without the approbation or knowledge of the Government, with the agents, for about $2,700,000 of the three per cent. stocks held in Holland, with a view of inducing them not to come forward for payment for one or more years after notice should be given by the Treasury Department. This arrangement would have enabled the Bank to keep and use during that time the public money set apart for the payment of these stocks.

After this negotiation had commenced, the Secretary of the Treasury informed the Bank that it was his intention to pay off one half of the three per cents on the first day of the succeeding July, which amounted to about $6,500,000. The President of the Bank, although the committee of investigation was then looking into its affairs at Philadelphia, came immediately to Washington, and upon representing that the Bank was desirous of accommodating the importing merchants at New York (which it failed to do) and undertaking to pay the interest itself, procured the consent of the Secretary, after consultation with the President, to postpone the payment until the succeeding first of October.

Conscious that at the end of that quarter the Bank would not be able to pay over the deposites, and that further indulgence was not to be expected of the Government, an agent was dispatched to England secretly to negotiate with the holders of the public debt in Europe, and induce them by the offer of an equal or higher interest than that paid by the Government to hold back their claims for one year, during which the Bank expected thus to retain the use of $5,000,000, of public money which the Government should set apart for the payment of that debt. The agent made an arrangement on terms, in part, which were in direct violation of the charter of the Bank, and when some incidents connected with this secret negotiation accidentally came to the knowledge of the public and the Government, then and not before, so much of it as was palpably in violation of the charter was disavowed! A modification of the rest was attempted with the view of getting the certificates without payment of the money, and thus absolving the Government from its liability to the holders. In this scheme the Bank was partially successful, but to this day the certificates of a portion of these stocks have not been paid and the Bank retains the use of the money.

This effort to thwart the Government in the payment of the public debt, that it might retain the public money to be used for their private interests, palliated by pretences notoriously unfounded and insincere, would have justified the instant withdrawal of the public deposites. The negotiation itself rendered doubtful the ability of the Bank to meet the demands of the Treasury, and the misrepresentations by which it was attempted to be justified, proved that no reliance could be placed upon its allegations.

If the question of a removal of the deposites presented itself to the Executive in the same attitude that it appeared before the House of Representatives at their last session, their resolution in relation to the safety of the deposites would be entitled to more weight, although the decision of the question of removal has been confided by law to another department of the Government. But the question now occurs, attended by other circumstances and new disclosures of the most serious import. It is true that in the message of the President, which produced this inquiry and resolution on the part of the House of Representatives, it was his object to obtain the aid of that body in making a thorough examination into the conduct and condition of the Bank and its branches in order to enable the Executive Department to decide whether the public money was longer safe in its hands. The limited power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the subject, disabled him from making the investigation as fully and satisfactorily as it could be done by a committee of the House of Representatives, and hence the President desired the assistance of Congress to obtain for the Treasury Department a full knowledge of all the facts which were necessary to guide his judgment. But it was not his purpose, as the language of his message will shew, to ask the representatives of the people to assume a responsibility which did not belong to them, and relieve the Executive branch of the Government, from the duty which the law had imposed upon it. It is due to the President that his object in that proceeding should be distinctly understood, and that he should acquit himself of all suspicion of seeking to escape from the performance of his own duties, or of desiring to interpose another body between himself and the people in order to avoid a measure which he is called upon to meet. But although as an act of justice to himself, he disclaims any design of soliciting the opinion of the House of Representatives in re-

lation to his own duties, in order to shelter himself from responsibility under the sanction of their counsel, yet he is at all times ready to listen to the suggestions of the representatives of the people, whether given voluntarily or upon solicitation, and to consider them with the profound respect to which all will admit they are justly entitled. Whatever may be the consequences, however, to himself, he must finally form his own judgment, where the constitution and the law make it his duty to decide, and must act accordingly; and he is bound to suppose that such a course on his part will never be regarded by that elevated body as a mark of disrespect to itself; but that they will, on the contrary, esteem it the strongest evidence he can give of his fixed resolution conscientiously to discharge his duty to them and the country.

A new state of things has, however, arisen since the close of the late session of Congress, and evidence has since been laid before the President, which he is persuaded would have led the House of Representatives to a different conclusion, if it had come to their knowledge. The fact that the Bank controls, and in some cases substantially *owns*, and by its money *supports* some of the leading presses of the country, is now more clearly established.—Editors to whom it loaned extravagant sums in 1831 and 1832, on unusual time and nominal security, have since turned out to be insolvent, and to others apparently in no better condition accommodations still more extravagant, on terms more unusual and sometimes without any security, have also been heedlessly granted.

The allegation which has so often circulated thro' these channels that the Treasury was bankrupt and the Bank was sustaining it, when, for many years, there has not been less, on an average, than six millions of public money in that institution, might be passed over as a harmless misrepresentation; but when it is attempted, by substantial acts to impair the credit of the Government, and tarnish the honor of the country, such charges require more serious attention. With six millions of public money in its vaults, after having had the use of from five to twelve millions for nine years, without interest, it became the purchaser of a bill drawn by our Government on that of France for about $900,000, being the first instalment of the French indemnity. The purchase money was left in the use of the Bank, being simply added to the Treasury deposite. The Bank sold the bill in England, and the holder sent it to France for collection, and arrangements not having been made by the French Government for its payment, it was taken up by the agents of the Bank in Paris with the funds of the Bank in their hands. Under these circumstances it has, through its organs, openly assailed the credit of the Government; and has actually made, and persists in a demand of fifteen per cent. or $158,842 77 as damages, when no damage, or none beyond some trifling expense, has in fact been sustained, and when the Bank had in its own possesion on deposite, several millions of the public money which it was then using for its own profit. Is a fiscal agent to the Government, which thus seeks to enrich itself at the expense of the public, worthy of further trust?

There are other important facts not in the contemplation of the House of Representatives, or not known to the members at the time they voted for the resolution.

Although the charter and the rules of the Bank both declare that "not less than seven directors" shall be necessary to the transaction of business, yet the most important business, even that of granting discounts to any extent, is entrusted to a committee of five members who do not report to the board.

To cut off all means of communication with the government in relation to its most important acts, at the commencement of the present year, not one of the Government Directors was placed on any one committee. And although, since, by an unusual remodelling of those bodies some of those directors have been placed on some of the committees, they are yet entirely excluded from the committee of exchange, through which the greatest and most objectionable loans have been made.

When the Government Directors made an effort to bring back the business of the Bank to the Board, in obedience to the charter and the existing regulations, the Board not only overruled their attempt, but altered the rule so as to make it conform to the practice, in direct violation of one of the most important provisions of the charter which gave them existence.

It has long been known that the President of the Bank, by his single will, originates and executes many of the most important measures connected with the management and credit of the Bank, and that the Committee, as well as the Board of Directors, are left in entire ignorance of many acts done, and correspondence carried on, in their names and apparently under their authority. The fact has been recently disclosed, that an unlimited discretion has been, and is now, vested in the President of the Bank to expend its funds in payment for preparing and circulating articles and purchasing pamphlets and newspapers, calculated by their contents to operate on elections and secure a renewal of its charter. It appears from the official report of the Public Directors, that, on the 30th of November, 1830, the President submitted to the Board an article published in the American Quarterly Review, containing favorable notices of the Bank, and suggested the expediency of giving it a wider circulation at the expense of the Bank: whereupon the Board passed the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the President be authorised to take such measures in regard to the circulation of the contents of the the said article, either in whole or in part, as he may deem most for the interest of the Bank."

By an entry in the minutes of the Bank, dated March 11th, 1831, it appears that the President had not only caused a large edition of that article to be issued, but had also, before the resolution of 30th November was adopted, procured, to be printed and widely circulated, numerous copies of the reports of General Smith and Mr. M'Duffie in favor of the Bank, and on that day he suggested the expediency of extending his power to the printing of other articles which might subserve the purposes of the institution. Whereupon, the following resolution was adopted, viz;

"*Resolved*, That the President is hereby authorised to cause to be prepared and circulated, such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature and operations of the Bank."

The expenditures purporting to have been made under authority of these resolutions, during the years 1831 and 1832, were about $80,000. For a portion of these expenditures vouchers were rendered, from which it appears that they were incurred in the purchase of some hundred thousand copies of newspapers, reports and speeches made in Congress, reviews of the Veto Message, and reviews of speeches against the Bank, &c. &c. For another large portion, no vouchers whatever were rendered, but the various sums were paid on orders of the President of the Bank, making reference to the resolution of the 11th March, 1831.

On ascertaining these facts, and perceiving that expenditures of a similar character were still continued, the Government directors a few weeks ago offered a resolution in the board, calling for a specific account of these expenditures, showing the objects to which they had been applied and the persons to whom the money had been paid. This reasonable proposition was voted down.

They also offered a resolution rescinding the resolutions of November, 1830, and March, 1831. This also was rejected.

Not content with thus refusing to recall the obnoxious power, or even to require such an account of the expenditure as would shew whether the money of the Bank had in fact been applied to the objects contemplated by those resolutions, as obnoxious as they were, the Board renewed the power already conferred, and even enjoined renewed attention to its exercise, by adopting the following in lieu of the propositions submitted by the Government Directors, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the President and in the propriety of the resolutions of 30th November, 1830, and 11th March, 1831, and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of a renewed attention to the object of those resolutions, and that the President be authorised and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of said object."

Taken in connection with the nature of the expenditures heretofore made, as recently disclosed, which the Board not only tolerate but approve, this resolution puts the funds of the Bank at the disposition of the President for the purpose of employing the whole press of the country in the service of the Bank, to hire writers and newspapers, and to pay out such sums as he pleases, to what persons and for what services he pleases, without the responsibility of rendering any specific account. The Bank is thus converted into a vast electioneering engine with means to embroil the country in deadly feuds, and, under cover of expenditures in themselves improper, extend its corruption through all the ramifications of society.

Some of the items for which accounts have been rendered show the construction which has been given to the resolutions and the way in which the power it confers has been exerted. The money has not been expended merely in the publication and distribution of speeches, reports of committees, or articles written for the purpose of showing the constitutionality or usefulness of the Bank. But publications have been prepared and extensively circulated, containing the grossest invectives against the officers of the government: and the money which belongs to the stockholders and to the public has been freely applied in efforts to degrade, in public estimation, those who were supposed to be instrumental in resisting the wishes of this grasping and dangerous institution. As the President of the Bank has not been required to settle his accounts—no one but himself yet knows how much more than the sum already mentioned may have been squandered—and for which a credit may hereafter be claimed in his account under this most extraordinary resolution. With these facts before us, can we be surprised at the torrent of abuse incessantly poured out against all who are supposed to stand in the way of the cupidity or ambition of the Bank of the United States?—Can we be surprised at sudden and unexpected changes of opinion in favor of an institution which has millions to lavish, and avows its determination not to spare its means when they are necessary to accomplish its purposes? The refusal to render an account of the manner in which a part of the money expended has been applied, gives just cause for the suspicion that it has been used for purposes which it is not deemed prudent to expose to the eyes of an intelligent and virtuous people. Those who act justly do not shun the light, nor do they refuse explanations when the propriety of their conduct is brought into question.

With these facts before him, in an official report from the Government Directors, the President would feel that he was not only responsible for all the abuses and corruptions the Bank has committed, or may commit, but almost an accomplice in a conspiracy against that government which he has sworn honestly to administer, if he did not take every step within his constitutional and legal power likely to be efficient in putting an end to these enormities. If it be possible, within the scope of human affairs, to find a reason for removing the government deposites and leaving the Bank to its own resource for the means of effecting its criminal designs, we have it here. Was it expected when the moneys of the United States were directed to be placed in that Bank, that they would be put under the control of one man, empowered to spend millions without rendering a voucher or specifying the object? Can they be considered safe, with the evidence before us, that tens of thousands have been spent for highly improper, if not corrupt purposes, and that the same motive may lead to the expenditure of hundreds of thousands, and even millions more? And can we justify ourselves to the people by longer lending to it the money and power of the government, to be employed for such purposes?

It has been alleged by some as an objection to the removal of the deposites, that the Bank has the power, and in that event will have the disposition, to destroy the State Banks employed by the Government, and bring distress upon the country. It has been the fortune of the President to encounter dangers which were represented as equally alarming, and he has seen them vanish before resolution and energy. Pictures equally appalling were paraded before him when this Bank came to demand a new charter. But what was the result? Has the country been ruined, or even distressed? Was it ever more prosperous than since that act? The President verily believes the Bank has not the power to produce the calamities its friends threaten. The funds of the Government will not be annihilated by being transferred.—They will immediately be issued for the benefit of trade, and if the Bank of the United States curtails its loans, the State Banks, strengthened by the public deposites, will extend theirs. What comes in through one Bank, will go out through others, and the equilibrium will be preserved. Should the Bank, for the mere purpose of producing distress, press its debtors more heavily than some of them can bear, the consequences will recoil upon itself, and in the attempts to embarrass the country, it will only bring loss and ruin upon the holders of its own stock. But if the President believed the Bank possessed all the power which has been attributed to it, his determination would only be rendered the more inflexible. If, indeed, this corporation now holds in its hands the happiness and prosperity of the American people, it is high time to take the alarm. If the despotism be already upon us, and our only safety is in the mercy of the despot, recent developments in relation to his designs and the means he employs, show how necessary it is to shake it off. The struggle can never come with less distress to the people, or under more favorable auspices than at the present moment.

All doubt as to the willingness of the state banks to undertake the service of the government, to the same extent, and on the same terms, as it is now performed by the Bank of the United States, is put

to rest by the report of the agent recently employed to collect information; and from that willingness, their own safety in the operation may be confidently inferred. Knowing their own resources better than they can be known by others, it is not to be supposed that they would be willing to place themselves in a situation which they cannot occupy without danger of annihilation or embarrassment. The only consideration applies to the safety of the public funds, if deposited in those institutions. And when it is seen that the directors of many of them are not only willing to pledge the character and capital of the corporations in giving success to this measure, but also their own property and reputation, we cannot doubt that they, at least, believe the public deposites would be safe in their management.

The President thinks that these facts and circumstances afford as strong a guarantee as can be had in human affairs for the safety of the public funds, and the practicability of a new system of collection and disbursement through the agency of the state banks.

From all these considerations, the President thinks that the State Banks ought immediately to be employed in the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, and the funds now in the Bank of the United States drawn out with all convenient despatch. The safety of the public moneys, if deposited in the State Banks, must be secured beyond all reasonable doubts: but the extent and nature of the security, in addition to their capital, if any be deemed necessary, is a subject of detail to which the Treasury Department will undoubtedly give its anxious attention. The Banks to be employed must remit the moneys of the Government without charge, as the Bank of the United States now does; must render all the services which that Bank now performs; must keep the Government advised of their situation by periodical returns; in fine, in any arrangement with the State Banks, the Government must not, in any respect, be placed on a worse footing than it now is. The President is happy to perceive by the report of the agent, that the Banks which he has consulted have, in general, consented to perform the service on these terms, and that those in New-York have further agreed to make payments in London without other charge than the mere cost of the bills of exchange.

It should also be enjoined upon any Banks which may employed, that it will be expected of them to facilitate domestic exchanges for the benefit of internal commerce; to grant all reasonable facilities to the payers of the revenue; to exercise the utmost liberality towards the other State Banks; and do nothing uselessly to embarrass the Bank of the U. States.

As one of the most serious objections to the Bank of the United States is the power which it concentrates, care must be taken in finding other agents for the service of the Treasury not to raise up another power equally formidable. Although it would probably be impossible to produce such a result by any organization of the State Banks which could be devised, yet it is desirable to avoid even the appearance. To this end it would be expedient to assume no more power over them, and interfere no more in their affairs, than might be absolutely necessary to the security of the public deposite, and the faithful performance of their duties as agents of the Treasury. Any interference by them in the political contests of the country, with a view to influence elections, ought, in the opinion of the President, to be followed by an immediate discharge from the public service.

It is the desire of the President that the control of the Banks and the currency shall as far as possible be entirely separated from the political power of the country, as well as wrested from an institution which has already attempted to subject the Government to its will. In his opinion the action of the General Government on this subject, ought not to extend beyond the grant of the Constitution, which only authorizes Congress "to coin money and regulate the value thereof;" all else belongs to the States and the people, and must be regulated by public opinion and the interests of trade.

In conclusion, the President must be permitted to remark that he looks upon the pending question as of higher consideration than the mere transfer of a sum of money from one bank to another. Its decision may affect the character of our government for ages to come. Should the Bank be suffered longer to use the public moneys, in the accomplishment of its purposes, with the proofs of its faithlessness and corruption before our eyes, the patriotic among our citizens will despair of success in struggling against its power; and we shall be responsible for entailing it upon our country forever. Viewing it as a question of transcendent importance, both in the principles and consequences it involves, the President could not, in justice to the responsibility which he owes to the country, refrain from pressing upon the Secretary of the Treasury his view of the considerations which impel to immediate action. Upon him has been devolved by the constitution and the suffrages of the American people, the duty of superintending the operation of the executive departments of the government, and seeing that the laws are faithfully executed. In the performance of this high trust, it is his undoubted right to express to those whom the laws and his own choice have made his associates in the administration of the government, his opinion of their duties under circumstances as they arise. It is this right which he now exercises. Far be it from him to expect or require that any member of the cabinet should, at his request, order, or dictation, do any act which he believes unlawful, or in his conscience condemns. From them, and from his fellow citizens in general, he desires only that aid and support which their reason approves and their conscience sanctions.

In the remarks he has made on this all important question, he trusts the Secretary of the Treasury will see only the frank and respectful declaration of the opinions which the President has formed on a measure of great national interest, deeply affecting the character and usefulness of his administration; and not a spirit of dictation which the President would be as careful to avoid, as ready to resist.—Happy will he be, if the facts now disclosed produce uniformity of opinion and unity of action among the members of the administration.

The President again repeats that he begs his Cabinet to consider the proposed measure as his own, in the support of which he shall require no one to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle. Its responsibility has been assumed, after the most mature deliberation and reflection, as necessary to preserve the morals of the people, the freedom of the press, and the purity of the elective franchise, without which all will unite in saying that the blood and treasure expended by our forefathers in the establishment of our happy system of government will have been vain and fruitless. Under these convictions, he feels that a measure so important to the American people, cannot be commenced too soon; and he therefore names the first day of October next, as a period proper for the change of the deposites, or sooner, provided the necessary arrangements with the State Banks can be made.

ANDREW JACKSON.

REPORT

Of the Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, to the President, relative to the Printing Expenses of that institution, referred to in the paper read to the Cabinet on the 18th Sept. 1833.

Philadelphia, August 19, 1833.

To the President of the United States:

Sir—We had the honor to receive your letter of the 3d instant, directing us to examine and report upon the Expense Account of the Bank of the United States, for the last two years. Those of us to whom it was addressed, requested the attendance of our colleague, Mr. McElderry, to assist us in the examination. On his arrival, we proceeded to investigate the various charges, and to look into such of the vouchers on which they were founded, as we had time and opportunity to do. These are so numerous, and embrace so many small items of various kinds, that a full view of them can only be given to you, by transmitting copies, made by some person authorised or requested by you or the Secretary of the Treasury. The time and labor necessary for this mode, would have prevented our resorting to it at present, even had you authorised us to do so, for we have believed it would be more consistent with your wishes, that we should at once report the result of our own labors, leaving you to decide, after you shall have been made acquainted with them, whether such a more minute statement of the Expense Account be requisite. We may add, too, that finding the particulars of many expenditures were to be ascertained, only by an investigation of numerous bills and receipts, we requested, at the Board, that the Cashier might furnish such a statement of them as might be susceptible of ready examination; but as this request was not complied with, we were obliged to depend entirely on our own partial inquiries. These facts we mention, merely to guard against any deficiency you may observe in our remarks, and any inaccuracies, should there be such, in the details which we communicate.

As the Expense Account embraces the various expenditures for salaries, making and issuing notes, transportation of specie, buildings, repairs, and taxes on real estate, stationary, printing and contingencies of all kinds—it is necessarily so large and intricate, that we deemed it expedient at present to confine our investigation to that portion which embraced expenditures, calculated to operate on the elections, as they seemed to be the objects of inquiry suggested by you. All expenditures of this kind, introduced into the Expense Account, and discovered by us, we found to be, so far as regards the institution in this city, embraced under the head of stationary and printing. To it, therefore, we chiefly directed our inquiries; and an examination of that item of the account, for the last three years, undoubtedly presents circumstances which, in our opinion, fully warrant the belief you have been led to entertain.

The Expense Account is made up at the end of every six months, and submitted with the vouchers to the Dividend Committee, for examination.—Commencing with the last six months of the year 1829, we find that the sum paid for stationary and printing amounted to $3,765 94, which we presume to be the necessary expense of the institution, under this item, when no extraordinary disbursements are made. During the year 1830, the expenditures increased to $7,131 27, during the first, and $6,950 20, during the last half year, and entries are made in both, of large sums, making together about $7,000, paid for printing and distributing Mr. Mc Duffie's report and Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet. These seem to be the commencement of a system of expediture, which was, the next year, immensely increased, and received the sanction of the board, as appears by the entries on the minute, and two resolutions passed at the close of this year and in the succeeding spring.

On the 30th November, 1830, it is stated in the minutes, that "the President submitted to the Board "a copy of an article on Banks and Currency, just "publi hed in the American Quarterly Review, of "this city, containing a favorable notice of this in-"stitution, and suggested the expediency of making "the views of the author more extensively known "to the public, than they can be by means of the "subscription list—whereupon it was, on motion, "Resolved, That the President be authorised to "take such measures, in regard to the circulation of "the contents of the said article, either in whole or "in part, as he may deem most for the interests of "the Bank." On the 11th March, 1831, it again appears, by the minutes, that "the President sta-"ted to the Board, that in consequence of the gen-"eral desire expressed by the Directors, at one of "their meetings of the last year, subsequent to the "adjournment of Congress, and a verbal understand-"ing with the Board, measures had been taken by "him, in the course of that year, for furnishing nu-"merous copies of the reports of General Smith and "Mr. McDuffie, on the subject of this Bank, and "for widely disseminating their contents, through "the United States; and that he has since, by vir-"tue of the authority given him by a resolution of "this Board on the 30th day of November last, "caused a large edition of Mr. Gallatin's essay on "Banks and Currency, to be published and circu-"lated, in like manner, at the expense of the Bank. "He suggested, at the same time, the propriety "and expediency of extending, still more widely, a "knowledge of the concerns of this institution, by "means of the re-publication of other valuable ar-"ticles, which had issued from the daily and peri-"odical press—whereupon it was, on motion, Re-"solved, That the President is hereby authorised "to cause to be prepared and circulated, such doc-"uments and papers as may communicate to the "people information in regard to the nature and "operations of the Bank."

In pursuance, it is presumed, of these resolutions, the item of stationary and printing was increased, during the first half of the year 1831, to the enormous sum of $29,979 92, exceeding that of the previous half year by $23,000, and exceeding the semi-annual expenditure of 1829, upwards of $26,000. The Expense Account itself, as made up in the book which was submitted to us, contained very little information relative to the particulars of this expenditure, and we were obliged, in order to obtain them, to resort to an inspection of the vouchers. Among other sums was one of $7,801, stated to be paid on orders of the President, under the resolution of 11th March, 1831, and the orders themselves were the only vouchers of the expenditure which we found on file—some of the orders, to the amount of about $1,800, stated that the expenditure was for distributing General Smith's and Mr. Mc-

Duffie's reports, and Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet; but the rest stated generally that it was made, under the resolution of 11th March 1831. There were also numerous bills and receipts for expenditures to individuals, among them of Gales and Seaton, $1,300 for distributing Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet; of William Fry for Garden & Thompson, $1,675 75 for 5,000 copies of General Smith's and Mr. McDuffie's reports, &c.; of Jesper Harding, $440 for 11,000 extra papers; of the American Sentinel $125 74 for printing, folding, packing and postages on 3,000 extras; of William Fry, $1,830 27 for upwards of 50,000 copies of the National Gazette, and supplements containing addresses to members of the State Legislatures, review of Mr. Benton's speech, abstracts of Mr. Gallatin's article from the American Quarterly Review, and editorial article on the Project of a Treasury Bank; of James Wilson, $1,447 75 for 25,000 copies of the reports of Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Smith, and for 25,000 copies of the address to members of the State Legislatures, agreeably to order and letters from John Sergeant, esq.; and of Carey & Lea $2,850 for 10,000 copies Gallatin on Banking, and 2,000 copies of Professor Tucker's article.

During the second half year of 1831, the item of stationary and printing was $13,224 87, of which $5,010 were paid on orders of the President, and stated generally to be under the resolution of 11th March, 1831, and other sums were paid to individuals, as in the previous accounts, for printing and distributing documents.

During the first half year of 1832, the item of stationary and printing was $12,134 16, of which $2,-150 are stated to have been paid on orders of the President, under the resolution of 11th March 1831. There are also various individual payments of which we noticed $106 38 to Hunt, Tardiff & Co., for 1,000 copies of the Review of Mr. Benton's speech, $200 for 1000 copies of the Saturday Courier; $1,176 to Gales & Seaton for 20,000 copies of "a pamphlet concerning the Bank," and 6000 copies of the minority report relative to the Bank; and $1,800 to Matthew St. Clair Clarke for "300 copies of Clarke & Hall's bank book."

During the last half year of 1832, the item of stationary and printing, rose to $26,543 72 of which $6,350 are stated to have been paid on orders of the President, under the resolution of the 11th March 1831. Among the specified charges we observe $821 78 to Jesper Harding, for printing a review of the veto; $1,371 04 to E. Olmstead, for 4,000 copies of Mr. Ewing's speech, bank documents, and review of the veto; $4,106 13 to William Fry, for 63,000 copies of Mr. Webster's speech, Mr. Adams' and Mr. McDuffie's reports, and the majority and minority reports; $295 for 14,000 extras of "the Protector," containing Bank documents; $2,583 30 to Mr. Riddle, for printing and distributing Reports, Mr. Webster's speech, &c.; $150 12 to Mr. Finnall, for printing the speeches of Messrs. Clay, Ewing and Smith, and Mr. Adams's report; $1,512 75 to Mr. Clark, for printing Mr. Webster's speech and articles on the veto; and $2,422 65 to Nathan Hale for 52,500 copies of Mr. Webster's speech.—There is also a charge of $5,040, paid on orders of the President, stating that it is for expenses in measures for protecting the Bank, against a run on the western branches.

During the first half year of 1833, the item of stationary and printing was $9,093 59, of which $2,-600 are stated to have been paid on orders of the President, under the resolution of 11th March 1831. There is also a charge of Messrs. Gales and Seaton of $800, for printing the report of the exchange committee.

Having made this examination of the expense account, we were not only struck with the large sum that had been expended, under the head of stationary and printing, in the two years to which you refer, but also to the evident necessity there was, that the accounts should be so stated, as to enable the directors and stockholders to ascertain the particular sums of money paid, the quantity and names of the documents furnished, and the expenses of distribution and postage. With this object we stated, at the last meeting of the board, the result of our examination of the expense account, and submitted the following resolutions:

"Whereas it appears by the expense accounts of "the Bank for the years 1831 and 1832, that up-"wards of eighty thousand dollars were expended "and charged under the head of stationary and "printing during that period—that a large proportion "of this was paid to the proprietors of newspapers "and periodical journals, and for the printing, dis-"tribution and postage of immense numbers of pam-"phlets and newspapers—and that about twenty "thousand dollars were expended, under the reso-"lutions of 30th November 1830, and 11th March "1831, without any account of the manner in which, "or the persons to whom the same were disbursed. "And whereas it is expedient and proper, that the "particulars of an expenditure, so large and unusual, "which can now be ascertained only by the exa-"mination of numerous bills and receipts, should be "so stated as to be readily submitted to and examin-"ed by the Board of Directors and the stockholders: "Therefore, Resolved, That the cashier furnish to "the Board, at as early a day as possible, a full and "particular statement of all these expenditures, de-"signating the sums of money paid to each person, "the quantity and names of the documents printed "by him, and his charges for the distribution and "postage of the same; together with as full a state-"ment, as may be, of the expenditures on orders, "under the resolution of 30th November 1830, and "11th March 1831. That we ascertain whether "expenditures of the same character have been "made at any of the offices, and, if so, procure "similar statements thereof, with the authority on "which they were made. That the said resolutions "be rescinded, and no further expenditures made "under the same."

These resolutions were postponed on the motion of one of the directors, for the purpose of introducing a substitute for them, by the vote of all present, except ourselves and one other member of the board. The resolution substituted was as follows: "Resolved that the board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the President, and in the propriety of the resolutions of the 30th November 1830, and 11th March 1831, and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of a renewed attention to the object of those resolutions; and that the President be authorised and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of said objects."

Viewing this as indicating an intention (which was indeed avowed) to continue, and even extend, the system of lavish expenditure, and to authorise disbursements, the particulars of which could not be clearly ascertained, either by the board or their constituents. And regarding it also as evincing a desire to encounter our remonstrances, against the continuation of such a system, by a reference to the personal character and motives of the President of the institution (which were not drawn into discussion or question by us) we offered, as an amendment, the following resolutions: "Resolved that while this board repose entire confidence in the integrity of the President, they respectfully request him to

cause the particulars of the expenditures, made under the resolutions of 30th November 1830, and 11th March 1831, to be so stated, that the same may be readily submitted to and examined by the Board of Directors and the stockholders. Resolved, that the said resolutions be rescinded, and no further expenditures be made under the same." This amendment met with the same fate as our previous resolutions, being rejected by the same vote, and the resolution offered as a substitute was passed.

These, sir, are the circumstances attending the best examination we have been able to make, in regard to the matters referred to us, by your letter of the 3d instant. Should they not prove sufficiently minute, or our report sufficiently explicit, we must infer, from the course pursued by the board, when our resolutions were submitted to them, that a more exact statement can only be obtained, by an agent directly authorised by the Executive.

We have the honor to be
With great respect, your obt. servts.
H. D. GILPIN,
JOHN T. SULLIVAN,
PETER WAGER,
HUGH McELDERRY.

The following are the forcible remarks of the Globe, accompanying the report of the Government Directors, published in yesterday's Argus:

This Report contains much matter calculated to alarm the friends of Republican institutions and induce them to rally around the President in his effort to stop this fountain of corruption.

It will be seen that the expenses of the Bank, under the head of stationary and printing, proved by the vouchers to have been incurred almost exclusively in purchasing or in printing and circulating papers and documents, with the view of putting down President Jackson, have been as follows, viz:

Last half year of 1829	$3,765 94
First half of 1830	7,131 29
Last half of 1830	6,950 20
Making for 1830	$14,081 47
First half of 1831	29,979 92
Last half of 1831	13,224 87
Making for 1831	$43,204 79
First half of 1832	$12,134 16
Last half of 1832	26,543 72
Making for 1832	$38,677 88
First half of 1833	$9,098 59

For the following portions of these expenditures no vouchers have been rendered, viz:

In the year 1831	$12,811
do. 1832	8,500
In the first half of 1833	2,600
Total	$23,911

We are left to conjecture as to the objects upon which this large sum has been expended. The Board of Directors, when called on to require a specific account, refused to do so, approved the expenditure without knowing what it was for, and urged Mr. Biddle to go on spending the funds of the Bank just as he pleases, without accountability to any one on earth! When we see to what purposes so large a sum has been applied for which vouchers are rendered, what have we not a right to suspect in relation to this large amount for which even Mr. Biddle is ashamed to account? Can we now wonder at his ability to advance Mr. Noah $15,000 in April, 1831, soon after this resolution passed, out of his breeches pocket? May we not suspect, that Stephen Simpson was paid for betraying his friends and for establishing his Whig out of this fund? Has Bennett received out of it the wages of a spy? Is it from this ocean that the Evening Star is rising? The resolution itself authorises Mr. Biddle to hire editors and writers; for it is they who '*prepare*' articles in favor of the Bank. But when he is not required to furnish a voucher, have we not a right to suspect that the money is used for *direct* bribery and corruption? We do not charge that it is so; but we say there is reason to suspect it.

This Report of the Government Directors, enables us to fix the stamp of falsehood on an official statement made by the Bank to the Senate in February, 1832. On motion of Mr. Benton, a resolution had been adopted, calling for the expenses of the Bank from 1817 to 1831 inclusive, under the heads—

1. Of Printers and Editors.
2. Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
3. Contingencies.

The President of the Bank replied under date of 29th February, 1832 (*See Senate Documents, Vol. 2, Doc. 98.*) For the preceding eight years, he gave the amounts paid "Printers and Editors," at the principal Bank, as follows, viz:—

1824	$290 52	1828	$221 87
1825	124 00	1829	246 50
1826	343 01	1830	6,762 54
1827	165 50	1831	9,187 54

The Report of the Government Directors shows the amounts paid almost exclusively to "Printers and Editors" to have been—

For 1830	$14,081 47
1831	43,204 79

It hence appears, that these expenses were, in 1830, about $7,000, and in 1831 about $34,000 more than the President of the Bank reported to the Senate! His own report shows where they were covered up and concealed. It states the contingent expenses of the Bank, for the preceding eight years, as follows, viz:—

1824	$65,868 88	1828	$83,930 12
1825	59,307 59	1829	92,217 26
1826	79,205 62	1830	96,153 16
1827	85,754 98	1831	130,306 25

It will be seen that the contingent expenses are made to increase about as much as the amount reported as paid to "printers and editors" falls short of the truth as stated by the Government Directors. It cannot therefore, be doubted that *a false report was purposely made in answer to an official call*

of the Senate, that the enormous abuses which had been practised in 1831, *might be concealed from the Senate and the people!* We are informed from the most authentic source, that the facts and items contained in the preceding report of the Government Directors, were found in a book denominated Expense Book, which seldom, if ever, comes before the Board of Directors; that in their examination, not finding the expenses attending the mission of Gen. Cadwallader to Europe, connected with the 3 per cent. transaction, they were informed upon inquiry, that those, amounting to $5000 for compensation, and a number of thousands of dollars for expenses of himself, Secretary, &c. were charged to Exchange Account. How many hundreds of thousands of dollars may there not have been expended and charged to this same Exchange Account, to the Pront and Loss Account, or to the Contingent Fund Account, which neither the Government Directors, nor any one else, but a committee of Congress, can investigate and discover?

Could the Government trust such an institution any longer?

Among the curious particulars disclosed in the investigation which gave rise to this Report of the Government Directors, we learn that the origin of the check for $580, accidentally discovered in its passage from the President of the Bank to James Wilson, an Editor at Pittsburg, some time before the last presidential election, was clearly ascertained. A voucher (if such it may be called) somewhat to the following effect, was found, viz:—

"Credit office, Pittsburg, five hundred and eighty dollars for a draft enclosed office in favor of Jas. Wilson for printing pr. N. Biddle, Pres'ts letter of this date to J. W charge Expense account. Ins.
"Sept. 24, 1832."

Who does not remember with what pertinacity this transaction was denied and charged to the slanders of the Jackson presses? Wilson himself made an affidavit which was triumphantly paraded in the Bank presses throughout the nation as a refutation of the whole charge. To show how the community are deceived by these instruments of a corrupt institution, we copy the affidavit entire, with its caption, from the National Intelligencer of the 12th October, 1832:

"NULLIFICATION OF A SLANDER—The editor of the new and able paper, established at Pittsburg, and called the *Pennsylvania Advocate*, has completely refuted the calumny of his Pittsburg enemies and the Washington Globe, on the subject of his alleged connexion with the National Bank.

"*Deposition*—Before me, Charles H. Israell, one of the Aldermen in and for the city of Pittsburg, personally appeared James Wilson, printer and publisher of the newspaper, entitled the Pennsylvania Advocate, at Pittsburgh, and publisher of the Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette, in Ohio, who, having been duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposes and says, that neither the United States Bank, nor any of its branches, nor any officer or director of either, did, at any time, directly or indirectly, aid with money or other valuable thing, or with the promise thereof, or in any other way, in the establishing or in the printing or publishing of either of said newspapers, except perhaps, in one or two cases, as subscribers, on the same terms with all other subscribers, to one of said newspapers; and that said Wilson further deposes and says, that he has not, as he believes, yet received a dollar on such subscription account, from any such officer or director, and that the amount of their subscriptions is the same as that charged to all the subscribers, respectively, and no more. And the said Wilson further deposes and says, that he has had no correspondence, directly or indirectly, with the said Bank or any branch thereof, or any of the directors or officers, in relation to establishing or conducting, or in any wise appertaining to either of said newspapers—and that he, the said Wilson, never borrowed a dollar from said Bank or either of its branches—and never received, or was offered, any money, or other valuable thing, in the way of donation or gift, or in any other way, from the United States Bank or any of its branches, or from either of the directors or officers of said Bank or branches, or from any other person for or on account of either, for the purpose, express or implied, of influencing him in, or paying him for, his editorial course, or in the establishment, support, or management of his said newspapers, or either of them. And further this deponent saith not.

JAS. WILSON.

City of Pittsburg, ss.—Sept. 29. sworn and subscribed before me, CHAS. H. ISRAELL, Ald."

It appears by the Directors' Report that the same James Wilson received "$1447 75 for 25,000 copies of the Reports of Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Smith, and 25,000 copies of the Address to the Members of the State Legislature, agreeably *to order and letters from John Sergeant, esq.*"

It will be remembered, that John Sergeant, esq. was a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Here we have a candidate for the Vice Presidency ordering printing and *the Bank paying his bill!!* This is throwing off the mask entirely, and *directly* sustaining a candidate with its money!!!

But without this direct case, the most sceptical can no longer doubt, that the whole power, and an immense portion of the funds of the Bank, have been employed since 1830 in a tremendous efforts to control the politics of the country and fill the councils of the nation with its creatures. It is not these printing expenses alone which are to be considered. Who has forgotien the $52,000 loaned to Webb & Noah, who were insolvent in a year; the $30,000 to Jasper Harding, who is in like condition; the $80,000 to Gales & Seaton, who were insolvent beforehand; and untold sums to political profligates, who might be able to extend its influence and increase its power.

And what is the prospect ahead? We are officially informed, that these practices are to be continued. The President of the Bank has been instructed, by a formal resolution of the Board of Directors, to continue these expenditures for objects, known and unknown. He is instructed to hire writers and editors, to assail those opposed to the Bank, to scatter misrepresentation throughout the land, to furnish electioneering documents to candidates, to fill the offices of the State and General Government with its creatures, to wrest the political power of the country from the hands of a pure people and place it in the hands of men who shall rule as the mere regents of the Bank.

Will not all republicans and all pure and honest men, of whatever name or party, rally to the support of *him*, who has resolved to strangle this Hydra and save his country from its usurpations and corruptions?

Yes, General Jackson has never made an appeal to his countrymen in vain. At New-Orleans he said, "*our country must and shall be defended,*" and IT WAS DEFENDED. When Nullification reared its bloody banner, he said, "*the Federal Union must be preserved*" and IT WAS PRESERVED. When the Bank is now assailing our institutions by corruption in a thousand insidious forms, he says, *it must be destroyed*, and IT WILL BE DESTROYED.

Mexico 26. September 1833

Dear Sir,

I am very sorry to be compelled to say, that our prospects of effecting an amicable arrangement with the present administration of the Mexican Government upon the subject of boundary is closed, and that should the present incumbents continue in office (of which there are great doubts) no other mode is left us but to occupy that part of the Territory lying West of the Sabine and East of the Nueces (so called by the Mexicans) and to garrison Nacogdoches by the Troops from Cantonment Jesup.— there are present no Mexican Troops in that section of Country, they having abandoned the whole province of Texas East of the Guadaloupe during the last fall after the Capture of Fort Velasco & Anahuac by the Inhabitants of Texas themselves. Such a proceeding would be justifiable as I conceive in every aspect of the question, and would lead no doubt to an immediate arrangement and adjustment of that question, and secure to us a boundary as far West as the desert, a boundary that Nature herself seems to have indicated as the true one between the two Nations— I say it would secure this, because I have ascertained in the most positive and satisfactory manner that the people of T. will resist any partition of the Country, they will insist in the most decisive manner to remain united and all belong to the U. S. or to Mexico; and as there is no difficulty in comprehending the meaning of their threat against

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division of the Territory, for they are confident of our insisting on the Nachez as the boundary, it will have the effect of obtaining for us a relinquishment of the whole country for a fair equivalent and afford the Mex.n Government the excuse of being compelled to make the cession by the act of their own people. I have said that the occupancy of the country by placing a Garrison at Nacogdoches would be justifiable, and I do so, because we have at least as strong grounds for insisting on the Nachez as the true boundary as the Mexicans have for claiming to establish the line at what they call the Sabine, as a reference to the enclosed topographical sketch I think will prove; and if our pretensions are apparently as clear and as strong as theirs we have equal right to occupancy in the disputed Territory, Nacogdoches being about midway between the Sabine and the Nachez. The Mexicans have held possession hitherto, and we have tacitly acquiesced as I presume; first because it was not so well understood then as now that a conflicting claim existed — and secondly finding the adversary in possession at the period of discovering the true condition of the question, they were permitted to remain, in the expectation that an amicable arrangement would be entered into. As for the present that expectation may be considered as overthrown, and as the possession of Nacogdoches has been relinquished by the Military all having long since retired — I cannot imagine a sound reason against our

doing ourselves right, and the more especially as every movement, and all the conduct pursued on the part of this admon indicate a hostile temper towards us.

You may suppose it a strange idea of mine, but I can assure you that in the arrogance and folly of this people, they believe that we fear them — and that they may take any liberties with, or make any exactions upon us without hazard of resist-ance, and I assert as a fact, that an Officer of Rank in their army said not long since, that if the Government would give him 10,000 Men he would March to the Capital of the U. States and capture it as the British had done.

As to the Hostility of which I have spoken, or at least a total disregard of all our rights, my recent despatches to the Department of State will furnish abundant proof — the case of Baldwin, the Case of the Ship Robert Wilson of that of the Vessel seized and Sold at Tampico, the Maltreatment of our Citizens, and the utter neglect to reply even to my remonstrances requires on our part as I believe a total change in our policy towards this Government: In fine we have suffered more wrong from the present-party in power during the seven Months of their administering the Government, than we did during the whole period of Gen. Bustamente's: under the administration of the latter, there were liberal well informed Men at the head of the Department

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of Foreign Affairs and the Treasury, whose influence regulated and gave tone to the Measures of the Cabinet; and without setting forth any boastful pretensions to liberality and justice as the present Men in power do, they proved by their acts, that Liberality and Justice were the Land marks they steered by. Upon the several matters referred to in Despatches No. 53. & 54. I request and shall hope for immediate instructions — I did not write you by either, being much pressed for time, in consequence of the continual correspondence kept up with the Mexican Government at that period.

I hope that before this arrives you will be in possession of my Communications alluded to above, and have settled on the Course of Action to be pursued. I remain

Dear Sir

very Respectfully

your friend & most obd Serv.

J. Butler

Gen. Jackson

Lock of A. Butler Marcus

Letter to Sept. 1835

The President of the United States

Washington City

17071

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES, Washington, } Sept. 27th 1835

PAY to A. Jackson jr.

Fifty Dollars

or bearer, dollars, 100

Andrew Jackson

50 - DOLLS. 100

17072

Account of disbursements from the fund for the Contingent and Incidental Expenses of the Department of State for 3d Qu. of 1833

Date 1833.	To whom paid Sept. 27th	Object of Disbursement	Sept. 27. 1833 Amount	
July 1	W. B. Benson	prep.g Sea Letters, passports &c	10	-
	L. Warren	Washing Towels	4	31
	Jo. Warren	Use of Horse, 2d Qu. 1833	50	-
	Jn. Freeman	Laborer. himself & Son	32	-
	W. C. Freeman	taking up & Shaking Carpets	2	25
	City Post-Office	postage to Chief Clerk	4	80
2	P. M. S. Neufville	Pub.g Laws 2d Sep. 22d Congress	91	-
	J. D. James & Co	Pitcher, basin &c	2	40
	D. Clagett & Co	floor Matting & binding	18	19
3	Geo Venable	postage on letters to Agent	5	55
	G. S. Farquhar	Matches (in 1832)	1	50
5	F. P. Blair	8 Copies Globe	90	63
	Ditto	printing Circulars &c	255	62
	W. C. H. Waddell	Subs. to newspapers	10	-
6	R. Smith	Pub.g Laws 2d Sep. 22d Cong.	91	-
	Joel Crittenden	Transportation of boxes (in 1830)	5	25
8	S. A. Prentiss	Stationery	12	12
	Arnold & Bullock	Pub.g Laws 2d Sep. 22d Cong.	91	-
9	Ph. Allen & Son	do do	91	-
	Jas. Ombrosi, Consul	Pamphlets on the Cholera	20	-
12	McKean & Co	Binding Revolutionary Letters &c	41	-
13	Jo. Justice	Pub.g Laws 2d Sep. 22d Congress &c	93	50
15	Dav. Smith	do do	91	-
	Wm. Wilson	do do	91	-
	Fred.k Keller	Translating fm German	10	-
17	Wm. Shaler	Postages &c at Havana	60	58
18	Treasury Depart.t	Stationery	129	50
	D. Green	Binding Doc.ts	360	-
19	Croswell Van Benthuysen & Burt	Pub.g Laws 2d Sep. 22d Cong.	91	
	Watson Tompkins & Co	do do	91	-
20	G. P. Godsen	Translating	5	
		Am.t forward	1952	20

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1833				
July 20		Amount brought forward	1952	20
	John Weaver	painting Secy's room &c	283	27
	Robt Miller	alterations in do "	274	19
22	Gales & Seaton	30 Copys 7th Vol. Regr of Debates	150	"
	C. P. Bertrand	Publ Laws 2d Sep. 22d Congress	91	"
23	Beck & Greenleaf	do do	91	"
26	Joseph Barber	do do. &c	94	50
	Templeman & Denham	Stationery	10	43
	Rob. Mills	Superintendg improvts in Secy's room	20	"
27	S. A. Prentiss	Stationery	29	50
30	John P. Pepper	Marble Mantle &c	241	"
	J. Holland	packg. &c 171 bags do Cts	109	44
Aug 1	F. S. Myer	bindg 1 Vol: Parchts Laws U. S	9	"
	W. H. Prentiss	Packg. &c for July	37	50
	John Freeman	Lab. himself & Son	32	"
	B. C. Freeman	Scouring rooms &c	5	25
	W. B. Benson	repairs, binding box &c	4	40
2	J. Nourse	Copy of "Washington's accounts".	3	"
	Wm R. Reding	Publ. Laws 2d Sep. 22d Cong.	91	"
3	Wm. McDuelle	Glazg., paintg., and labelling doors	55	12
	Lewis Johnson	Stationery	18	25
19	Isaac Cooper	a pier glass	70	"
	Ch. de Behr	Books	40	"
	Templeman & Denham	Stationery	35	"
	W. E. Woodruff	Advertising	4	37
	Calvin Gunn	Publ. Laws 2d Sep 22d Cong.	91	"
	McKean & Co	Bookbindg. &c	106	75
21	Ch. R. Ramsay	advertising	2	50
24	R. Miller	fixtures & alterations	21	02
	J. Taylor	Subscr. to periodicals	10	"
26	Geo. Lamb	a trunk, and lock	6	50
27	B. Gardiner	Mantle Clock	111	"
		Amt. forward	$4,100	19

1833		Amount brought forward	4100	19
Aug 31	W. H. Prentiss	petty disbts. freight Cartage &c	19	88
	Ditto	packing &c for August	37	50
	Jno. Freeman	Laborer. Sept & Nov	32	"
Sept 2	W Simons Jr.	Advertising	2	25
	G. P. Blair	printg blanks Circulars &c	137	85
3	Thompson & Homans	Stationery	22	87
	J. Cooper	framg. repg. & hanging prints	50	15
6	Jno Russell	Publg. Laws 2d Sess. 22d Cong. &c	96	50
7	S. J. Wilson	a Box Candles	11	10
11	W. Fry	Subs. to Natl. Gazette	32	"
	J. J. Williams	Washstands, Chair &c	47	87
	E. B. Gould	Advertising	3	50
	H. L. Pinckney	Subs. to Charleston Mercury	29	87
	S. Penn Jr.	do " Louisville Pub. Adv.	25	"
13	O. H. Bestor	2 Hydrogen Lamps	13	"
16	Gales & Seaton	Subs. to Natl. Intelligencer 4 Cop.	40	"
	Templeman & Denham	Books & Stationery	31	"
	N. B. Vantzandt	30 Copies Statistical views	120	"
18	S. Johnson	Stationery &c	14	50
19	McKean & Co	Blank books &c	225	"
20	Rob. Miller	Altering Cases &c	46	80
24	Todd & Co	Ice	5	55
25	Jno. P. Pepper	Marble Mantel &c	71	25
	G. Anderson	Stationery	44	50
27	Bryant Leggett &	Subs. to New York Evg. Post	10	"
		Amount paid 3d Qr. 1833.	$5290	13

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Sept 30, 1833

Washington, Jany 23d 1832

A Jackson Esq

Bought of **TUCKER & THOMPSON,**

MERCHANT TAILORS, NORTH SIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

One door East of Brown's Hotel.

		Pair suspenders	$ 1.50
		Pair of white gloves	1.00
March	29	Green cloth Coat, for Servant	$ 30.00
1833	"	Oxford mixt Pants " "	38.00
July	29	Super blk cloth Coat. Self	15.00
	"	Blk Cassi Pantaloons "	7.00
	"	Silk Vest	3.00
	"	Silk Stock	3.75
	"	2 pocket H'kfs 3 $ pr gloves 75/100	3.50
March	23	Silk facing, Sleeve lining &c to frock	2.00
May	27	2 pr silk gloves	7.50
	29	pr of Cantoons Pantas	32.00
Sept	23	Violet mulled Coat	13.00
	"	Polish mixt Cassi Pantas	9.00
	"	super merino Vest	6.00
	"	Blk bond. Stocks (two)	1.25
	"	2 linen collars @ 62½	1.25
	"	pr of French Kid gloves	5.00
	26	2 pr Cantoon flannel drawers	2.00
	"	1 pr mulled cotton "	$ 181.75
1833 Sept. 30th		Deduct Srvts Cat & Pants	$ 30.00
			$151.75

Rec. Payt in full

Tucker & Thompson

By C. M. Stevenson

15725

A Jackson Esq

Sheet — No. 1

Washington City
30th September 1833.

Being of sound mind, and reasonably impressed with the great uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, and being solicitous to dispose of my temporal affairs, so that after my death, no strife, or contention may arise — Therefore I Andrew Jackson of the County of Davidson and State of Tennessee do make ordain, publish, and declare this to be my last Will and Testament — revoking all others by me heretofore made.

First. I bequeath my body to the dust, whence it came, and my soul to God who gave it, hoping for immortality and happiness thro' the atoning merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world. My body I desire to be decently buried by the side of my dear departed wife in the vault prepared in the Garden at the Hermitage, and all expenses paid by my Executors.

17070'

Second. All my just debts (if any) to be paid out of my personal estate by my Executors.

Third. I give and bequeath to my adopted son, Andrew Jackson Lunn, all that tract of land whereon I have lived, and where my hands now are, known by the name of the Hermitage, agreeably to its butts and bacundaries, and with all its appurtenances thereto belonging, or appertaining, together with the Winston tract, and one hundred and fifty acres bought of Peter Mosley, adjoining said Winston tract on the North, with all their appurtenances, and agreeably to their butts and bacundaries, laid down in the deeds of conveyance; as also the three lots of land bought of Thomas, Samuel, and Alexander Donelson, adjoining the Hermitage tract, being part of their father's (Severn Donelson) tract, with all their appurtenances and agreeably to their butts and bacundaries, as expressed in their deeds of conveyance; and convey to the only use and behoof of the said Andrew Jackson Lunn and his heirs forever.

Fourth. Whereas I have heretofore exchanged with my beloved Nephew, Andrew Jackson Donelson, son of Samuel deceased, eight hundred and forty acres of land, situated in the Western District of the state of Tennessee, for one hundred acres taken off the north end of the tract whereon he now lives — the intention of this exchange being to give timber to the Home tract, the Hermitage. I now for good reasons, me thereunto moving, do give and bequeath the said one hundred acres to the said Andrew Jackson Donelson and his heirs forever.

Fifth. I bequeath to my beloved nephew, Andrew Jackson Donelson, ten negroes, to be taken from my farm, to be worth three thousand dollars for the use and education of his eldest son, Andrew Jackson Donelson; but should any difficulty arise in the selection, then my will and desire is that my son, Andrew Jackson Junr pay to the said Andrew Jackson Donelson, for the use aforesaid, in three equal annual instalments, the sum

17076

of three thousand dollars, with inte=
rest from one year after my death.

Sixth. I bequeath to my nephew An=
drew Jackson Donelson, son of Sam=
uel deceased, the elegant sword presented
to me by the State of Tennessee with
this injunction — that he fail not
to use it, when necessary, in support
of the Union and Constitutional
rights of his Country.

Seventh. After all my debts and
funeral expenses are paid I bequeath
to Andrew Jackson Donelson one
third of the cash I may die possessed of
— including all notes for cash that may
be due me at the time of my death.

Eigth. I bequeath to my adopted
son, Andrew Jackson, Junr. all my
household furniture, together with
my kitchen furniture of every kind
whatsoever, with all my negroes, hor=
ses, cattle, sheep, and all other of my
real, or personal estate not otherwise
disposed of in this my last Will &
Testament, which I now possess or may
die seized of as tho' they were severally
noted and herein especially named

and set forth, to him and his heirs forever.

13 Feb. 1833

My adopted son, Andrew Jackson Jun.r is to keep and wear the Gold Medal presented to me by the United States, with the hope that should any attempt from without, or unhallowed effort from within be made to subvert the freedom of his Country, or to sever the Union, it may stimulate him to exertion in its defence and protection.

The Gold box presented to me by the Corporation of New York – the large Silver Vase presented to me by the Ladies of Charleston, of my native State – the sword presented to me by the Rifle Company of New Orleans, commanded by Capt. Beale, and the sword presented to me by the State of Mississippi I leave in Trust to my son, Andrew Jackson with direction that should our happy Country not be blessed with Peace, an event not always to be expected, he will at the end of the Conflict, or close of the war, present each of said articles of inestimable value, to that Patriot residing

in the City or State from whence they were presented, who shall be adjudged by his Country men, the most patriotic and valiant in defence of his Country's rights.

The pistols of Genl. Lafayette which were presented by him to Genl. George Washington, and by Col. Wm Robertson (one of the Legatees of Genl. Washington) to me, I bequeath to Genl. Lafayette, if living, and if dead then to his son George Washington Lafayette as a memento of the illustrious personages thro' whose hands they have passed — his father and the Father of his Country.

The pocket spy-glass which was used by Genl. Washington, during the Revolutionary War, and which has been presented to me by Mr. Custis, I bequeath to the Philadelphia Museum with a request that it be presented to that Patriot who, hereafter, in time of War, may best signalize himself in defence of that rich and beautiful City, where first was proclaimed the Independence of these United States.

Lastly, I do appoint my beloved son Andrew Jackson Jun.r and my well beloved nephew Major Andrew Jackson Donelson my Executors to this my last Will and Testament and desire that no security be required for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this thirteenth day of September eighteen hundred and thirty three

Witnesses

Andrew Jackson (Seal)

W.m Harris

R. E. W. Earl

A. J. Hutchins

Sam.l Donelson

Codicil

Be it known unto all whom these presents may concern that in consequence of a request made by my beloved nephew A. J. Donelson, son of Samuel Donelson deceased, and in pursuance thereof, conveyances have been mutually made and executed between ~~between~~ him & myself, bearing date the 29th day of August 1834 conveying

17078

Andrew Jackson Senr.
Last Will & Testament

A. J.

The written will
containing two
sheets, with the
codicils annexed
cancelled by me
the will this
first of September
1842 made by
me cancelling
and making
void the written
will.

Andrew Jackson

This to be kept, as
a memorandum
of land titles &
exchanges of land
with the Notes &
Deeds, should they
ever come to be lost.

A. J.

Sept 1833?

3

for a specific amount of the debt of the Bank of the United States as the agent of the government holding its money and required to pay off a large portion of the public debt, & refer you to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The amount advertised to be paid on the 1st October last was $ On that day the government had on deposit $ On the day of the Bank reported to the Treasury Department that the $ advertised to be discharged on the 1st October were paid, and by the statements, extracted from the Books of the Bank, it appeared to be the fact that the certificates or evidences of debt were not produced and surrendered. A demand for the certificates led to a disclosure of the fact, that the Bank had privately negotiated with the creditors of the government, and by offering them an interest of four per cent per annum until October 1833 Thus, had induced them not to come forward for payment. While the Bank pay the interest the government is still held responsible for the principal; the object of the government which was to pay off the debts is defeated; and the Bank relieve themselves from responsibility and claim. The amount of the debt paid after it was not. A specimen of the Bank is that reported by the Bank is $ A specimen of them arising from the certificates, and if they cannot be made, for the certificates, and if they demand be not speedily produced, the government will be obliged to look out other resources of its money, who will punctually apply it to the payment of the public

17079

Dues.

Many charges have been made against this agent of the government that merit the severest scrutiny. It is charged with lending immense sums of money to brokers and thereby impairing its ability to discharge the public dues and accommodate meritorious applicants for loans. It is charged with lending extensively to political men, editors, men in office and partizans in elections, while it has thrown out the same deserving paper of commercial men. It is charged with printing and distributing at its own expense, inflamatory and libellous political tracts. It is charged with throwing its whole weight into the political conflicts of the present year, attempting to control the elections of state legislators and governors, Congressmen, President and Vice President.

Under these circumstances it is meet with the Secretary of the Treasury in urging upon Congress a severe scrutiny into the conduct of the Bank and each of its branches. If it shall appear, that the agent of the Treasury has set itself at work to defeat the purposes of the government in paying off the public debt, because its own bad management has rendered it impossible to refund the public money which had been deposited in its vaults, or because it wished to retain the money for purposes of speculation; if it shall appear, that instead of being the instrument of the government in discharging the

its constitutional functions, it has ~~prostituted~~ arrogated the power and used the public funds to control the elections and govern the government which it was created to serve; it ~~requires~~ is time to look out for other agents more worthy and more safe to be entrusted with the money of the American people.

17080

on the Book.
the written out
charges represented
to Mr Kendall to be
incorrectable of proof.
To be preserved.

Sept. 1833

The President thinks it due to those connected with him in the administration of the Executive Branch of the Government to state, without reserve and in a durable form, the principal facts and inferences upon which his opinions in regard to the discontinuance of the public deposites in the Bank of the United States are founded. By so doing he will protect his motives from present misconception and future misrepresentation, at the same time he will be following the dictates of that spirit of frankness which has heretofore characterized his intercourse with the members of his cabinet and which has so uniformly resulted in obtaining for the leading acts of the administration their united concurrence and support.

He therefore now submits to his Cabinet

17081

a correspondence on the subject of the deposites which has taken place between him & the Secretary of the Treasury, the officer more directly charged with this branch of the public service. The President has made it his business to subject the views expressed by him in this correspondence to a critical and rigid review and finds himself still more thoroughly confirmed in the correction of their correctness. In doing so however the subsequent reflection which a deep sense of their importance has induced him to bestow upon them has been productive of some other results which he will also submit even at the expense of repeating some of the reasons which he has already urged in support of the course he has pursued on the subject.

In the papers he has already submitted, the

17082 17082

President has distinctly stated his convictions in regard to the want of authority in Congress to establish a Bank out of the District of Columbia - to the obligation resting upon the Executive Branch of the Government to exercise the power reserved to it by the charter in reasonably providing a substitute for the fiscal agency performed for the Government by the present Bank, - and in conclusion that in view of all the circumstances the present is a proper time for the performance of that duty.

The general question has heretofore been affected by, and is again exposed to, an adverse influence arising from considerations which the President believes to be unsound, and upon which he feels it his duty to bestow at least a passing observation. That a resort to measures for which no warrant is to be found in the constitution ought never to be thought of, must be assumed, except in those extreme emergencies when the public safety can in no other way be secured, and that no crisis in our affairs does now exist or has

heretofore existed which could give this character to the establishment of a national Bank, are positions, to which, considered by them-selves, no candid and intelligent mind would refuse its assent. Yet it is true that an overestimate of the importance of such an institution to the welfare of the country has served in many instances to reconcile those who entertained serious doubts upon the question of power to its exemption; and were in connection with other & equally unsound considerations to secure the acquiescence of others who were well satisfied that the bestowment of such authority was not intended by those who framed and the people who adopted the constitution. The President has not been able to bring his mind to any such conclusion. He entertains on the contrary serious doubts whether it be possible to preserve that high degree of purity and simplicity which constitute the only sure foundations of Republican institutions from the corrupting influence of such an incorporation: and he is therefore strongly inclined to the opinion, that, even in the absence

of all constitutional difficulty the objections to it arising from this source alone would more than counterbalance all the advantages which might be anticipated from the continuance of that which now exists.

That allegations of the aristocratical tendencies of our institutions, and of their progress, are often thrown out to promote selfish and sinister ends is quite probable: but it is not the less undeniable that such is the inherent vice of every political system, and too much vigilance and self denial cannot be exercised to restrain the sinister aspirations of wealth, and to check the growth of an authority so unfriendly to liberal Government and the just rights of the people. Reason suggests and experience confirms the position that nothing has a stronger tendency to engender an aristocratical spirit, or to sustain it when it has once acquired a foothold in the community, than extensive monied incorporations.

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with their appendages of exclusive privilege. The divine right of kings and the prerogative authority of rulers, have fallen before the intelligence of the age. Standing armies, and military chieftains can no longer uphold tyranny against the resistance of public opinion. The map of the people have more to fear from combinations of the wealthy and professional classes - from an aristocracy which this the influence of riches and talents, insidiously employed, sometimes succeeds in preventing political institutions however well adjusted, from securing the freedom of the citizen, and in establishing the most adverse and oppressive Government under the forms of a free constitution. The history of Great Britain is replete with lessons of instruction upon this point: and in many surely we to and improve them to our advantage without exposing ourselves to the

imputation of a want of courtesy. It is unnecessary to say that it is not in an unfriendly or illiberal spirit that they are noticed by the President. The people of England succeeded by means of the Representative principle imported as it existed amongst them in revolutionizing their Government and circumscribing the prerogative of the crown; and also in bringing under comparative subjection the monarchy supported as it was by a standing army. But the alliance between church and state and the vast power they have again acquired, with the national debt and pauperism which they have produced, shews that corrupt influence is as potent in suppressing the rights of human nature and rendering the great majority of the people miserable as the most unlimited sovereignty concentred in a single individual. We have seen the forms of a free Government converted into a mere system of taxation, enabling the higher classes of the community to prey upon

the rest and to amass the means of perpetuating their subjection. Taxes distributed among Kings, Lords, commons, Fund holders and Bankers, in largess, salaries, pensions and dividends, and returned partially to the community in bribes to secure a House of Commons to carry on the system, is the source of the influence which forms the controlling power of that Government. The Bank of England is the ally of the Government, which by its power over the commercial and middle classes sustains this system in a security where it would otherwise rest with effectual resistance. The measured American system is this British system of corrupt influence in Embryo. A Bank, with power over currency and commerce, over the people and their Representatives — a High Tariff to favor particular classes of capitalists

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and to accumulate revenue to be disbursed in jobs for the benefit of Politicians who shall have obtained controlling stations in the Government - may well be considered as forming a sure lodgement for a dangerous aristocratic influence in this country.

The President has felt it his duty to exert the power with which the confidence of his countrymen has clothed him in attempting to purge the Government of all sinister influences which have been incorporated with its administration. The system of favoritism in behalf of the monied classes masked under an unequal Tariff, in the name of protection; and the system of bargaining which appertained to the distribution of immense public revenues in jobs disguised under the name of internal improvements, have lost their hold on the Government. But the most formidable power which has been engrafted in connection with

these upon our Republican institutions, and which threatens to overshadow them all retains its ~~power~~ place.

The Bank of the United States is in itself a Government which has gradually increased in strength from the day of its establishment. The question between it and the people has become one of power - a question which its adherents do not scruple to avow must ultimately be decided in favor of the Bank. Insulting to the country as this boast is it is not altogether without foundation. The Bank has by degrees obtained almost entire dominion over the circulating medium, and with it, power to increase or diminish the price of property and to lay taxes on the people in the shape of premiums and interest to an amount, only limited by the quantity of paper currency it is enabled to issue. When to this is added the privilege of

spreading an official corps over all the states of the union and to put under their influence, a body of adherents in the debtors of the institution. it is manifest that if its existence is perpetuated, its continually accumulating control must in the end become irresistable. Either in war or peace, a corporation exercising such powers, under the direction of a bold, ambitious, artful presiding officer, who puts the Government at defiance, could at least embarrass, if not entirely defeat the constituted authorities in their efforts to subserve the interests of the people. But the greatest danger from the vast and irresponsible power concentrated in the hands of the President and board of directors is to be apprehended from the possible cooperation of the auxiliary of

incorporated wealth with an official aristocracy, which having succeeded in obtaining the administration of public affairs might be disposed to increase and perpetuate its political power. It is the natural instinct of wealth and power to reach after new acquisitions, and to aid each other in removing all the checks and obstacles devised by the caution of enlightened communities to guard against their encroachments. It was to arrest them that our Fathers peilled their lives — to guard against them in all future time was their object in framing the system of Government which they devised for their posterity. It is a sacred duty on the part of those who are called to its administration to carry their intentions into full effect, and the President is most anxious that in this respect more particularly no part of his should be left undone.

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Brief as has been the career of this Government its history already furnishes examples to confirm the experience of other republics. usurpation was attempted in its infancy, and the Bank created as the instrument was found to be the ready ally of those who then invaded the principles of the Government: and now that innovations have again been broached, which could only end if successful in the destruction of the confederacy and the establishment of an unchecked and overballanced Government the Bank is found on that side on which by a law of its nature it must always be found — that which serves the few best, and the many worst. Its managers appear to be sensible that the principles of equality which belong to the present constitution fairly interpreted and honestly administered are not compatible with the duration

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cherished for the purity, simplicity and equality of the original principles of the constitution. But his solicitude that the just powers of the constituted authorities should be immediately interposed to arrest the advances of this corporation, in its improper efforts to perpetuate itself, is greatly increased by the recent exhibitions of its mischievous faculties.

Upon the same principle that Congress has assumed power to create a corporation with a monopoly of all the Banking privileges which the national Legislature could confer, it might have made it the <u>exclusive</u> fiscal agent of the Treasury - nay more - might have given it the exclusive management of the whole business of the Treasury Department. It might have carried still further this principle of committing to incorporated companies an

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exclusive right to perform the duties of the Executive Department, substituting them for the constitutional functionaries. It might have incorporated a company to take charge of our foreign relations, of the army and the navy: and by conferring upon them a monopoly in those agencies for twenty years, a succession of Chief Magistrates elected by the people might have been deprived of all constitutional authority. It is but an exemplification of the right assumed to alienate the powers of Government and vest them in a corporation for a term of years, that in the law establishing the Bank, Congress has engaged not to establish any other Bank during the existence of its charter. The national Legislature did not consider that if it be admitted it had power to create one such agent, because considered "necessary and proper" to carry into effect the delegated trusts of Government it must also be admitted that every Congress

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Congress has the power to create as many other similar agents, as the circumstances might hereafter show to be "necessary and proper" for the same purpose. One Congressional body cannot deprive its successors of any rights conferred on the legislative power by the constitution to create whatever official agencies may be "necessary and proper" to execute the public business. The provision, therefore, in the Bank Charter, which goes to extinguish the legislative power of Congress ~~[illegible]~~ asserted in the very enactment of the Charter, is clearly suicidal. If Congress has power to pass a Bank Charter, it can make many, if many should be found necessary. And the Congress which chartered the Bank, admitted that additional agents of the like kind, might become necessary, by giving authority to the corporation, to create Branch Banks, in the different States in the Union. Thus while the Bank Charter, in violation of the constitutional power assumed by the body passing it, prohibited to every subsequent Congress the right to establish another Bank,

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it also violates the constitution of the United States, by making a transfer of the legislative power to a board of Directors, authorizing it to create as many Branch Banks as in its wisdom it should consider "necessary and proper" to carry into effect the delegated powers of the general Government.—

But while the congress which established the Bank, gave it a monopoly of Banking privileges for a term of twenty years, and also a monopoly of the ~~general legislative~~ right to create such other Banks as it might deem "necessary and proper" to clothe with national authority, it did not confer on it a paramount and exclusive right to the possession of the public Deposits, nor a power to act as the agent of the Treasury without the consent of the head of the Department. The Public Deposits the Charter expressly declared may be withdrawn, for such reasons as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem sufficiently cogent and "at any time he may order and direct." In this, the Charter reserves to the Executive what it denies to the Legislative Department.— Congress excludes itself from the right to make any other Bank, or to deprive

the corporation as constituted of any of its attributes for the term of twenty years. But the officer of the Treasury, the Agent of the President, may dispense the Bank of its government agency; and if it were not so the managers of the Bank might deny to the Chief Magistrate, the means of administering the Government.

It is fortunate then that congress in assigning so many of its own powers to the Bank beyond recall, did not also concede to it power over the public finances, beyond control. This would have placed not only the constitutional administration of the Government but as a consequence the Government itself, at its mercy. But as it is, the express provision of the Bank Charter, in authorising a withdrawal of the public funds, for such reasons as the Secy of the Treasury may deem sufficient, admits the right of the public administration, to dispense with the Bank as its agent, and that too, either partially or entirely as it may think best. Whatever funds the Treasury may intrust to the Bank as the Agent of the Treasury, it may

may be required to transfer to any point near, or remote. But in the event of a total withdrawal of the public monies and withholding of them so that it would not have even a temporary possession of any portion, it is evident the Bank's agency would cease; for having nothing intrusted to it, it would have nothing to transfer or to manage.

In this state of the case, what would become of the pretence, upon which the Bank's constitutional existence depends? It is expressly recognised in the Charter of the Bank, that reasons may exist rendering it "necessary and proper" to withdraw from the Bank the public funds, and of course, to dispense with its intervention as a public agent. But while this adoption of the Charter, may deliver the Government and its administration from dependence upon the Bank, it does not relieve the country from its power: And yet the termination of its official agency as a "necessary and proper" means to effect the legitimate objects of the Government, takes away that constitutive foundation, which forms its only

connexion with the Treasury, into the mean of making exactions upon the Government.

The late case of the French bill, on the protest of which, the Bank has claimed damages, is a striking instance of the disposition of the Bank, to use the funds it holds from the Government, in committing extortion upon it. The Bank was enabled to purchase this large bill, only in consequence of the credit and ability, derived from its connexion with the Treasury and the deposits of the public revenue. When the Bank bought this bill from the Secretary of the Treasury (which amounted to nearly a million) it had several millions of the public money in its coffers.# This circumstance enabled it, to purchase the Bill at its own price, because none other was able to buy so large an amount of exchange at once, but that Institution which had the treasures of a nation in its keeping. The Bank, therefore, being without a competitor, that could command funds not its own

and a large sum was paid in to the Bank on the 18th & 19th of the last month, it is said, by the Secretary of the Treasury

and free of all charge, to make so large a purchase, obtaining the Bill on its own terms — and it proposed to pay to the Government about par for funds in Europe, worth between 6 and 8 per cent premium. But failing in this speculation it immediately asserts a claim for damages to the amount of $ although it, in fact, paid no part of the sum for the payment of which it demanded the damages. The whole transaction consisted in a merely nominal advance — a transfer of money on the Books, to the credit of the United States, while the Bank retained the possession and the use of it — and in Europe the sum realized by the sale of the Bills to the Barings was sufficient immediately to reimburse the Hallongues at Paris, for taking it up — The Bank then sustained no damage — It suffered disappointment only in not realizing a speculation, to the amount of the difference of exchange between this and Europe — It was disappointed in its gains and the relief expected

from the possession of the money arising from the French treaty, but it lost nothing by the transaction — a transaction which grew out of the legislation of the friends of the Institution in Congress, and which was calculated to afford it resources, while laboring from the demands for the payment of the 8 per cents. The money, for which the Bill was drawn was not wanted by the Government, (which has always had an excess in deposit) but for the Bank which was in difficulty and yet the Bank charges damages, because the want of punctuality in the French Government, prevented the Treasury from undoing it all the service intended. But the Agent of the Government acquits the efforts of the Government made to sustain its credit, not only by a demand for damages, but by attempts to discredit the Government, as unable to pay its Bill, when in fact the proceeds of its Bill to the Barings were adequate to meet the advance of the Female Bankers, while the Bank in Philadelphia retained in its own possession, the whole amount of the pretended advance, so that, in truth, no part of

of the Bank was called to protect the credit of the Government. The Bank and its agents, although resting upon the funds of the Government, then in paper, in all their operations to meet the Bills, nevertheless permitted it to be protested to dishonor the drafts and then took it up for the honor of the Bank. This is the fidelity of the Institution created as the agent of the Government to afford facilities to sustain its credit — an Institution which was saved at the threshold from impending ruin, by the almost extinction of the resources and credit of the Treasury; and with an immense deficit of the profits on its stock, the consequence of the gambling transactions which marked its early mismanagement. It is in this mode, that it makes good the damages sustained by the Government, in the appropriation of nearly a million of the ordinary interest accruing on its stock to cover its first malversations — And this is the gratitude with which the Government is requited, for the immense

deposits.

24/ with which it has continued to support the institution and which, indeed, have formed throughout its most available capital."

So in the case of the 3 percent, the Government was made the victim of the Bank policy. Its purposes were not only thwarted by the agent whose duty it was to carry them into effect, but the government was actually made to pay, for the means employed by the Bank, to counteract its leading object = the extinction of the National Debt. It is now known, that by the immense loan of upwards of 20 millions in the hope to accomplish particular aims, the Bank had exhausted its own as well as the means partly the Government in its possession. It thus, at a time, when it was well understood, that the policy of the administration, and the expectation of the country would require the public funds in its keeping to be applied to the payment of the National Debt, directed them to another and sinister purpose. If, as was pretended, the distresses produced by the cholera and the necessity of making loans to merchants to enable them to discharge their custom house Bonds, had been the real motives for this misapplication of public

Yet, it would have found no justification — A public agent, the creature of the government, cannot with propriety, exert a right to decide what cases would justify it, in a departure of the settled purposes of the public authorities, to whom alone the people have entrusted the direction — If this were so, it would be to make the discretion of the subordinate agent, a law for the people and their responsible representatives — But the assumed ground, upon which the managers of the Bank relied, to ~~[illegible]~~ vindicate a misapplication of the public funds and the disabling the institution to perform its duties to the Treasury, had no foundation in fact. The Cholera did not exist in the country where the exhausting loans were made, nor were facilities extended to the players of the custom house bonds — On the contrary the accommodations to the merchants are found to have been extended during the time for which the indulgence was asked, and the extraordinary loans which made the delay necessary, were lavished previously in the Western States, without any obvious inducement, but the approach of a —

of a political crisis, of which those states were supposed to be the arbiters. The first postponement, which was solicited under pretence of affording relief to the Merchants, was in fact made necessary by the efforts of the Bank, to put down the administration, and when granted by the President, the respite was employed to defeat for a year longer, the accomplishment of the objects of the administration. An agent was sent to England at a considerable expence, to defer the payment of the public Debt - and the Banings were employed, a percentage allowed them, with the privilege of giving an increased interest, for the purpose of preventing the public Creditors from doing what they had been called upon by the government to do - And here the Bank is presented as a Treasury agent defeating the most cherished policy of the Government, and at a moment when the payment of the Public Debt was rendered peculiarly necessary to place the Country in an attitude most propitious to the adjustment of a Revenue System upon a basis to preserve the peace and union of the States - In such a scheme as this the

this the Bank is found employing foreign agents and paying them in part out of the money of the government, held as a stockholder in the Bank.

It has always been a favorite maxim with the American people, to form no intangling alliances" to draw them within the vortex of European policy. But if the government of the Bank can already venture to bring in, the great Bankers of Europe as its allies in controlling the affairs of the Republic, it appears to the President, that a new era may possibly arise in the progress of a few years in which the capitalists abroad may have an influence over the destinies of this country akin to that exercised by them in the States beyond the atlantic. The conduct of an American administration may not only be subjected to the control of its own citizens entrusted as a corporate body with the management of its finances but through them to the influence of the foreign capitalists, with whom they may have identified their interests. If the managers of the National

Bank

Bank can now employ the credit of the Bankers abroad against the measures of the present administration. Why may not the European Bankers, on some other occasion, exert the power of the United States Bank to frustrate designs which they may deem injurious to them in their country? Suppose a question of peace or war, pending in Congress, is it not possible that the great Holders of Stocks abroad, the Creditors of Nations, might operate on the Bank of the United States associated with them in interest, and through it would an influence decisive of the question? A few votes sometimes, improperly influenced, might frustrate the wise of the Nation and subject its rights and honor to disparagement. But if the Representatives of the people should resolve at any time to vindicate by arms the honor of the country, might not the agent created to facilitate its operations, combine as it has now [illegible] foreign capitalists in its efforts? Even in the situation of great prosperity, it has availed itself of an accidental occurrence to tarnish, as far as practicable -

practicable, the credit of the Government — with the disposition thus evinced to oppose the views and impair the credit of Government, it might in a period of adversity and war, if permitted to enjoy its present connexion with the financial system of the Country, give a direction to its own and the power of associated monied aristocracies at home and abroad, completely distractive of the credit and resources of the Country.

The Managers of the Bank of the United States have already given evidence, that they are as willing to adopt the principles, as they are to avail themselves of the assistance of the European monied domination — It has notoriously introduced the System of influence, which may be said, to resolve all the powers of government into that of the purse. The Press has been subsidized by the Bank to an extent without an example in any other Country, and the Editors distinguished for their opposition to the Bank have been suddenly converted into Zealots in its favor after receiving large —

loans, from the payment of which some of them have already been exonerated by releases. In addition to this regular mode of purchasing the support of the more important papers, large sums have been expended in the printing and in the circulation of pamphlets and extra newspapers, for the double purpose of operating upon the general and State elections, and of securing the permanent influence of the patronized papers by the occasional large gifts thus bestowed. Even since the last Presidential election, when it might have been supposed, that the decision of the people would have put an end to the shameless prodigality of the Bank, there is reason to believe that nearly $40,000 of the money of the Government and the other Stockholders, have been expended, by the principal Bank alone, on this sort of political job printing, and when the discovery was made, the President of the Bank in admitting the fact, justified the course, upon the ground, that the Bank had been assailed, and had a right thus to defend itself.

The principle is then avowed, that in the elections, involving the question of the renewal of the Bank

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Bank Charter, its managers have a right to use the money of the Nation, and the paid stockholders, to contract the results.— Is this so. Have the Board of Bank Directors, a right to call the force of the corporation to carry votes to the Polls? Is there any clause of the constitution, which authorises Congress to delegate a power to make such a disposition of the public funds? Or have those intrusted with them, a right to apply them to other purposes, than those specified in the Charter to the business of Banking?

The question of rechartering the Bank is one which does not involve any of its rights, and with which, as a corporation, it cannot properly interfere. It is a question of public, not private interest. Congress, if it had any right to grant a new Charter, can do so, only for the sake of the community, and not to satisfy any just claims which the corporation can assert.— The pretension, that the Bank as a corporate body may spend the

the money of the Government and Stockholders in waging a political contest, to secure to them a renewal of privileges and pecuniary advantages, is not only an insult to the community, but a flagrant outrage as it ingards the spirit of our institutions, and an abuse of trust in relation to the Stockholders. If the Stockholders, in their individual character, choose to exert an undue influence over the elective franchise, through the means of their wealth, the difficulty of guarding by law against its corrupting power, is so great, that the rich may always possess themselves of an unequal share of control in the government. But if the Bank can be lawfully made the instrument of its managers and Stockholders, to bring to bear in the elections, not only the whole concentrated force of that privileged class among our own citizens, but of foreign subjects associated with them in interest, the equality of the government must soon be entirely subverted. The vast machinery of the corporation, operating by its branches and official corps, throughout all the States of the union, and which may every where

when be put simultaneously in motion to effect a particular object, by the scant order of a committee of Directors at Philadelphia, was never designed to confer with its faculties of amassing wealth, for its stockholders, such facilities for its effectual distribution, for the purpose of incorporating political power with banking privileges. The consent of the whole body of stockholders, thus to divert their profits to an illicit traffic in politics, would not justify the managers of the Bank for such prostitution of its means and perversion of its powers. But when the funds of the Government and the stockholders are taken secretly and without their consent, (and were without the consent of the board of Directors, misapplied, in ministering to such abuses, the public wrong is aggravated by the private injury committed. It is a breach of trust towards the Government and the stockholders, and to say the least, a malversation as regards their property. The President who considers the interest of the Government as a stockholder, especially committed to his care, entertains the opinion, that if there were no other reason for removing

removing the public deposits, sufficient cause is found in the bad faith which has been observed towards the Government in relation to its funds as a Stockholder, and the depredation committed on them, upon the improper motives to which he has adverted.—

The managers of the Bank, however, have not confined the application of the money of the Government and Stockholders, to operate upon the press and the purity of the Elections— when unsuccessful in controlling the suffrages of the intelligent and independent yeomen of the country, the system has been pursued in relation to their Representatives, and the influence of the Bank exerted, to induce them to misrepresent the will of their Constituents.

The President (~~will~~ does) not presume that Members of Congress are accessible to this sort of influence, and have abandoned their own principles, their sworn duty to the constitution and their constituents, under its operation— But no one can doubt that the managers of the Bank in furnishing exchange to Members of Congress, without charging them, the premium which its managers require of others— in making them large loans upon extraordinary terms and upon doubtful securities— and in furnishing means—

means from the funds of the Bank, to enable the President of the Bank to provide them with entertainment, meant to avail themselves, of all the influence, which money can exert, over the actions of men to control the deliberations of congress.) How far the appeals have proved efficacious can never be known, but to the searcher of hearts.— It is certain however that several of those who had distinguished themselves through a course of years, as the decided opponents of the Bank, upon the grounds of constitutionality, as well as expediency, suddenly upon receiving the accomodations of the Bank, have become, in some instances neutrals- in others anxious and active advocates of the institution, upon all the points upon which they had previously opposed it. And the inference, that an undue influence has been exercised over a portion of the representatives of the people, some have supposed might- the fairly drawn from the circumstances, that while the Bank has been enabled to obtain the passage of a new charter, from the Representatives body, the veto on it has met the approbation of the people themselves.—

Which Bill was not passed

But the extent of the improper influence exerted by the Bank and the mode of applying it, are only partially known – A few insulated facts only have emerged, from the secret proceedings of the two or three individuals, who as a committee control the confidential transactions of the Bank, to shed light upon them. The Government Directors have been cautiously excluded from the important Committee, through which alone the extraordinary business, to which allusion is made, has been conducted. The Exchange Committee, which has, against an express rule of the Bank as in violation of the letter and spirit of its Charter, assumed the principal duty of the board in the Business of Discounts, is shut to the Representatives of the Government stock – They are not permitted, therefore, it may be presumed to know much in relation to the business of the Branches, when they are thus excluded from participation in the duties of the board, to which they belong – And yet it may be well conjectured, that the Branches are further removed from scrutiny, and occupying the best positions to subserve the views of the Bank by interposing its

its influence in favor of its candidates in the different States, have been deeply engaged in those political operations, which incontrovertible proof, have made manifest to be the policy acted on and sanctioned by the Managers of the principal Bank. - From these Branches may it not be supposed, the Attorneys - Editors and the other Political Agents of the Institution, who come in immediate contact with the people, receive those supplies, which it is known, the principal Bank affords, to its City Editors and Agents?

There is certainly much to encourage suspicion upon this subject, in the concealment which has been perseveringly practised, by the Managers of the Bank, and those in its interests. - The majority in the late Congress, although the application for a new Charter was made four years in anticipation of the close of the present Charter, at first rejected the proposition to inquire into the condition of the Institution, or the manner in which it had been conducted. - When, at last, a Committee of Examination, was granted, ~~called, by an apprehension for the consequences of such an unpre-~~ ~~-cedented attempt to evade the inquiry for which~~

provision

~~provision is made in the Charter~~, it was so restricted, as to prevent a full investigation into the State of the Bank; And the application of the Execution for a more complete and extended developement, of the affairs of the corporation, comprehending the Branches, was defeated by confining the second examination within much narrower limits than the first.-

But however desirable it might be, to the American people to obtain a full investigation of the concerns and the course of this Monied Government, which contrary to the Genius of all their original Institutions, has veiled its conduct and wielded its power, in secrecy- however useful a perfect exposure of the hidden management of those public agents who have so long acted in privacy and without responsibility to the Map of the community, might be, in affording a lesson teaching us, for the future, to adhere to the principles, the purity and simplicity of Republican Government, in the Opinion of the President enough is known, to make it his duty, to devote the connexion between the Bank and the Government, as far as he has the legal means to effect it- He knows

That

that the Bank has proved unfaithful as an agent of the Government — that it has been partially, corruptly and dishonestly managed, in reference to the community, the Government, and the Stockholders — that it has attempted to assume a political control and has in violation of its Charter, as well as the Spirit of all our institutions, applied mercenary means to act upon the prop, the people and their Representatives — From these facts he is deeply impressed with the conviction, that to continue relations between the Government and the Bank — and to withhold its dangerous influence abused — which would in effect — contribute the public funds to give the Bank a strength beyond its own intrinsic energy, to defeat the will of the people and to secure a renewal of its Charter and a perpetuation of its power in the Government — would be to promote a result "<u>inconsistent with the duration of the happiness and liberties of the people</u>"!

Sincerely entertaining these views the President considers, that he would

make

States

Sept., 1833.

The propriety of rechartering the Bank of the United States was submitted, in the most imposing form, to the decision of our common constituents in the election which preceded the last session of Congress. The result of that election, after the trouble and expense incurred by that corporation, seconded by the utmost exertions of its numerous advocates, could not be considered otherwise than as a decision in the negative.

The act incorporating "the subscribers to the Bank of the United States" provides that "the deposites of the money of the United States in places in which the said Bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank or branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct." By the terms of

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the contrary, therefore, Congress could not "order and direct" the deposites to be made elsewhere than in the Bank of the United States and its branches. That power was left with the Secretary of the Treasury, in whom it has been vested from the first organization of the Government. To enable Congress to judge of the motives which might induce him to exercise the power, it was further provided, that "the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, if not immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order or direction".

The responsibility which before existed in relation to a proper disposition of the deposits, was thus rendered more rigid, and Congress was enabled to ascertain at once the grounds of the act without a formal call for explanations.

But from the attitude in which this subject is

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placed by the charter of the Bank it is necessary that the Secretary of the Treasury shall remove the deposites before Congress can exercise any control over them.

That the deposites should not have remained in the Bank of the United States until the last day of its existence, is manifest. The abrupt transfer of so large a sum of money as the United States generally have in deposite, from one Bank to others, would, under the present system of banking, be attended with serious inconveniences. As Banks make loans upon their deposites, as they do upon their capital, the Bank of the United States must have called in beforehand the loans made upon the public deposites to be in readiness to meet so heavy a demand; and as no other institution would have been enabled to make a corresponding extension, it would have produced a scarcity of money and commercial embarrassment.

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This must have been followed, upon the transfer being effected, by a sudden increase of Bank accommodations and an abundance of money. A great depression in the prices of stocks and property, would have been followed by a corresponding rise, and in this fluctuation, stock-jobbing and speculation would have prospered at the expense of the better interests of the community. These consequences could be prevented only by a gradual transfer of the deposites, so that the extension of accommodations by the Banks receiving them, might keep pace with the curtailment of that from which they might be withdrawn.

An additional reason for the early transfer of the deposites may be found in the consideration, that at the termination of its charter the Bank must necessarily be calling in all its outstanding loans and preparing to meet its other responsibilities and return the capital

stock to its owners. By an earlier removal of the deposites, the collection necessary to meet them must be made at an earlier period, the business of winding up the concerns of the Bank will be divided, and the attendant inconveniences will fall with less weight upon the community.

A new system of collection and disbursement cannot be suddenly created and put in operation, either by Executive authority or by Congress. Great confidence is entertained that no Bank of the United States is necessary in the management of the fiscal concerns of this Government, and that in a very few years, this fact can be practically illustrated to the satisfaction of the American people. To organize a new system, and put it in complete operation, will take some time, and to test its stability will take further time. In a little more than two years the charter of the Bank will expire. This

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period is not too long to put in operation the new system and test it by experience, always the safest teacher. If, as some think, it shall be found impracticable, the Government may resort to the Bank of the United States under approved management, or provide a substitute.

If the public deposites had remained in the Bank until the end of its chartered existence, all the parts of a new system must have been adjusted at once. There would not have been safety in such an operation; the capability of the State Banks would have been tested under circumstances the most disadvantageous; and if the effort to use them had failed, no other institution would have been in existence to which the Government could have resorted.

No doubt is entertained by me of the capability of the State Banks; yet, as well to make the change gradual, as in deference to the opinions of those who think the

the payment by the Bank of the bill on the French Government being nominal merely, inasmuch as the money actually remained in the possession of the Bank and on the return of the bill the sum was promptly charged from the credit of the Treasury, it is obvious it could set up no other just claim for damages than the expenses incurred in the business of negotiation of the bill which to be authorized would be expended: yet it presented a demand for the enormous sum of 158 which in conformity with the opinion of the Card officer of the Sec. was not admitted

affairs of the Government cannot be well managed without a Bank of the United States, it seemed prudent to bring the matter to the test while such an institution is in existence.

To these views of public policy were added the further considerations that the Bank had been faithless as an agent of the Treasury in secretly negotiating with the public creditors to withhold their claims that it might retain the use of the funds set apart by the Government for their payment, thus delaying the extinction of the public debt: and had sought to obtain heavy damages from the Treasury upon a public bill of Exchange, in the protest of which, little or none had been sustained, when it had in use without interest a large sum of public money. Moreover, it was believed that it had departed from the line of its appropriate functions and transcended its lawful

power, by embarking in political conflicts and applying its funds to control elections.

While the subject was under consideration undoubted proofs of the interference of the Bank in the elections of last year and the expenditure of a large sum of money to influence their result, were reported by the Government directors. Into these practices, the Bank had entered voluntarily and deliberately, by a formal resolution authorizing their President to expend the money of the Government and other stockholders in payment for writing, printing and distributing articles in explanation of the character and operations of the Bank without requiring ~~endorsing~~ receipts or vouchers. By the proofs reported, it appeared that no record nor paper can be found in the Bank showing to what objects a large portion of the expenditure purporting to have been made, under this resolution, was applied, and that another portion

17115

Sept. Quarter 1833

Charges against the Bank asserted to be
subjects of positive proof from the Books and
Clerks of the Bank –

1st That J. Dickens owed the Bank which has
been settled by being charged by the bank to
Protest & Cost – Proof book entries under letter
B, and J. Anchard 2d. of particular Cashier of the
Bank.

2d. Gates & Seaton within the last two months
has been overdrawers to more than $10,000 –
Proof, the Books see –

3d. Pearson has Discount of $13,000 J. S. Johnston
Director, there with the loans to Daniel Dorsey
Reinhartzen, Carson and others all
members of Congress
As that the knowledge of the board of Di-
rectors of the Bank
27th Nov. the Directors will prove this – refer
to the Cashier & particularly to Buchanan
4th Thos. Biddle has overdrawn $22, 000 the
Books will prove this – and a discount
for $100, 000 without a board of Directors &
the assent of President Biddle
Proof
that are communicated in the same
the board even before the Books
day
will prove this transaction when there
loans were made to the members
of Congress & Servants notes of Commer-
cial men of unquestionable solvency, were
rejected & thrown out.
5th That the minutes, written by Biddle and corrected

by Binney and Sergeant, as is believed, ~~with~~
recommending & entreating the Bank veto, toge-
ther with Websters & Preas harangues against the same,
were published by the Bank, paid for and
distributed by the Bank, and the postage
paid on them out of the funds of the
Bank — note one fifth of these funds belonged to
the Treasury of the U. States, and could not
be legally appropriated by the Bank to
such purposes —

6th The Board of Directors had no knowledge of
Genl Calwaladers mission to England,
therefore all and every expenses of this
mission paid by the Bank, illegal and
every act of his null & void — If this was by
the express vote & order of the president, then
he must believe that he possesses all
controle over the Bank & its funds, without
the direction of the Board, and may convert
its funds to his own use, or to any other
that his caprice may choose to subsidize
[illegible]

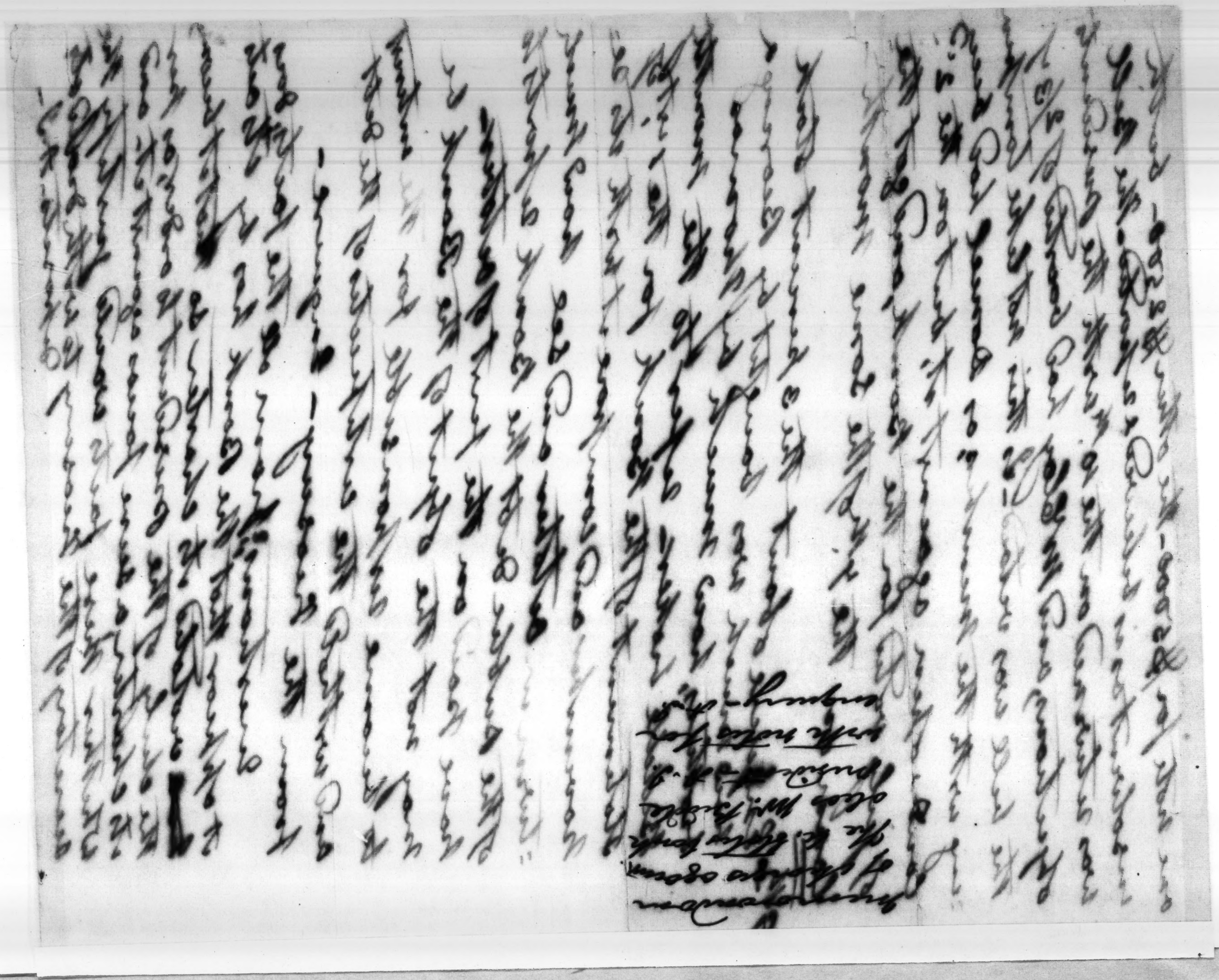
7th Sum from paper subscribers for
by the mother Bank, and one for each
Branch 26 in number, paid for
by Bank —

8th The Bank had proposed the 2 day of
July 1832 — on the 4th it was delivered to
the President, on the 7th Daniel, and Doris
arrived at Philadelphia in company
with President Biddle, & secured a loan
on their own indorsements for each other

one note for $5000 - the other $2500 - both insolvent as is believed & reported - The Bill was returned on the 10th with the President's objections, and Mr Clay had boasted of 2/3 if the bill was vetoed - Is this not like tampering with the members, as Doneel had been and Condie spoke against it, but on the 2d of July voted for the Bank, and got the loan on the 4th of the same month -

9th Enquire about the 3 percent stock how much was bought by George & brothers, how much by Thomas Biddle & brokers - refer to the monthly statement of the Bank for the 1st of November and compare it with its return in October and see how much of the public debt the Bank reports to have paid on the first of October - May not the object of the Bank be to become responsible for the interest and withhold the certificates of the debt from the Treasury - Enquire -

Questions from all the facts does it appear that the Bank has by its acts violated its charter so that it becomes the duty of the President to order, as per its charter, a scire facias against it - and whether these facts would justify the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw its deposites - A. J. -



Turks Islands Octo 1st 1833.

To His Excellency
General A. Jackson,
President of the United States.

Most Excellent Sir,

I have taken the liberty to procure a few specimens of Tropical fruit formed in Wax, and manufactured in this Colony, which I have enclosed in a box, and in the absence of a more direct conveyance, I intend availing myself of the first direct opportunity for New York, to the Care of the Collector of the Customs, to be forwarded to Your Excellency.

Permit me with the greatest respect, to solicit the favor of Your Excellency's acceptance of this trifling testimony of my unfeigned regard and veneration. And I have the honor to remain,

Your Excellency's,
Most Obedient Hble Servt
Howard Wynne
U. S. Consul

17117

1833
Presents
Print

Received the 28 Oct at New York

To His Excellency
General Andrew Jackson
President of the U. States
Washington City

Via New York.

Mr. Livingston Mr. Van Buren
Communicated

6.745.2
1.12.31.-
6.692.71

Mr. Jackson To Elizabeth Stott Dr

1833 Oct 2d	To Making 2 Wrappers	$2.00
"	" 1 "	1.25
"	" Habit Body	1.00
"	Lining, Silks, Cord, Cloth	1.88
	Tape & Thread	
		$5.13

Received payment Elizabeth Stott.

17119

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES, Washington, } Oct. 2d 1833

PAY to Joseph Bonlongue or bearer,

Six hundred seventy eight dollars, 82/100

Andrew Jackson

678 DOLLS. 82/100

17120

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES, Washington, } Oct. 2d 1833

PAY to Andrew Jackson or bearer,

Sixty dollars, /100

Andrew Jackson

60 DOLLS. /100

17121

Receipts
for
contributions gotten
by Lorenzo
Oct 3d
1833

Mexico 2d. October 1833.

My dear Sir,

A few days I wrote you on the subject of T— and advised an immediate occupancy of the disputed Territory. I hope we shall differ in opinion on that question, and when I recollect the advice you gave, and the opinion you expressed to Mr. Monroe in relation to East Florida, a case presenting features nothing like so strong as the present, and with not a tithe of the circumstances to justify the proceeding which we have in the T— affair; I cannot doubt but you will concur with me in the propriety of the movement. One half the Garrison from Cantonment Jesup would be sufficient for all purposes still if the course recommended be adopted, it would be better to send the whole force. In addition to the Old church and other public buildings hitherto occupied by the Mexican troops as Barracks, Gen. Leavenworth or the Officer commanding might construct other buildings and a stockade fort if deemed necessary, as Timber is very convenient; and the expence of subsisting the troops at Nacogdoches would be very little more than where they are — a small additional expence in transportation by Waggons. The Territory once occupied by any portion of our troops, and the people of T— would themselves do the work, they require nothing but our countenance — nothing but an assurance that they would not be rejected by us. There are at present in Mexico two Gentlemen from T— bearers of a petition to the Supreme Governmt. for permission to assume an Independent State Government and be separated from Coahuila — it will be denied them, in which event say the agents, "We will immediately declare ourselves Independent" and I

17122

know positively that one of the Gentlemen, has already written to his Constituents informing them of the probability of their petition being rejected, and advising that the minds of the people be prepared to hold a Convention immediately on his return, and declare their Independence. I do not like to commit Names to paper lest my letter should be intercepted — but the same individual has spoken with me freely on the subject, and I have listened to all he wished to say, without committing myself to any thing. He declares that he is decidedly for attaching that County to the U. S. and that nothing short of the Desert will do as the boundary. — That the application for a State Govt. is all humbug, and only meant to prepare themselves the better for their final movement: — That no one thinks of remaining Connected with Mexico longer than the arrival of a Convenient period for Separation &c. &c.

All this I listen to, and except concurring with him in opinion that it would be better for all parties that Texas was united with us I express nothing that would commit either myself or the Govmt. to that of Mexico, were all I have said known.

Pray write me soon and fully, not only officially through the Department of State but privately and freely under your own hand — Let me know all you wish and all you intend, and rely on my efforts and Cooperation with you to Death. I will Negotiate or fight just as you think best — I am frank and speak to you in all the Confidence of an old and tried friend when I say that my preference is for the latter — We have abundant cause for quarrel and it would Cost less by one half aye two thirds to take, than to purchase the Territory

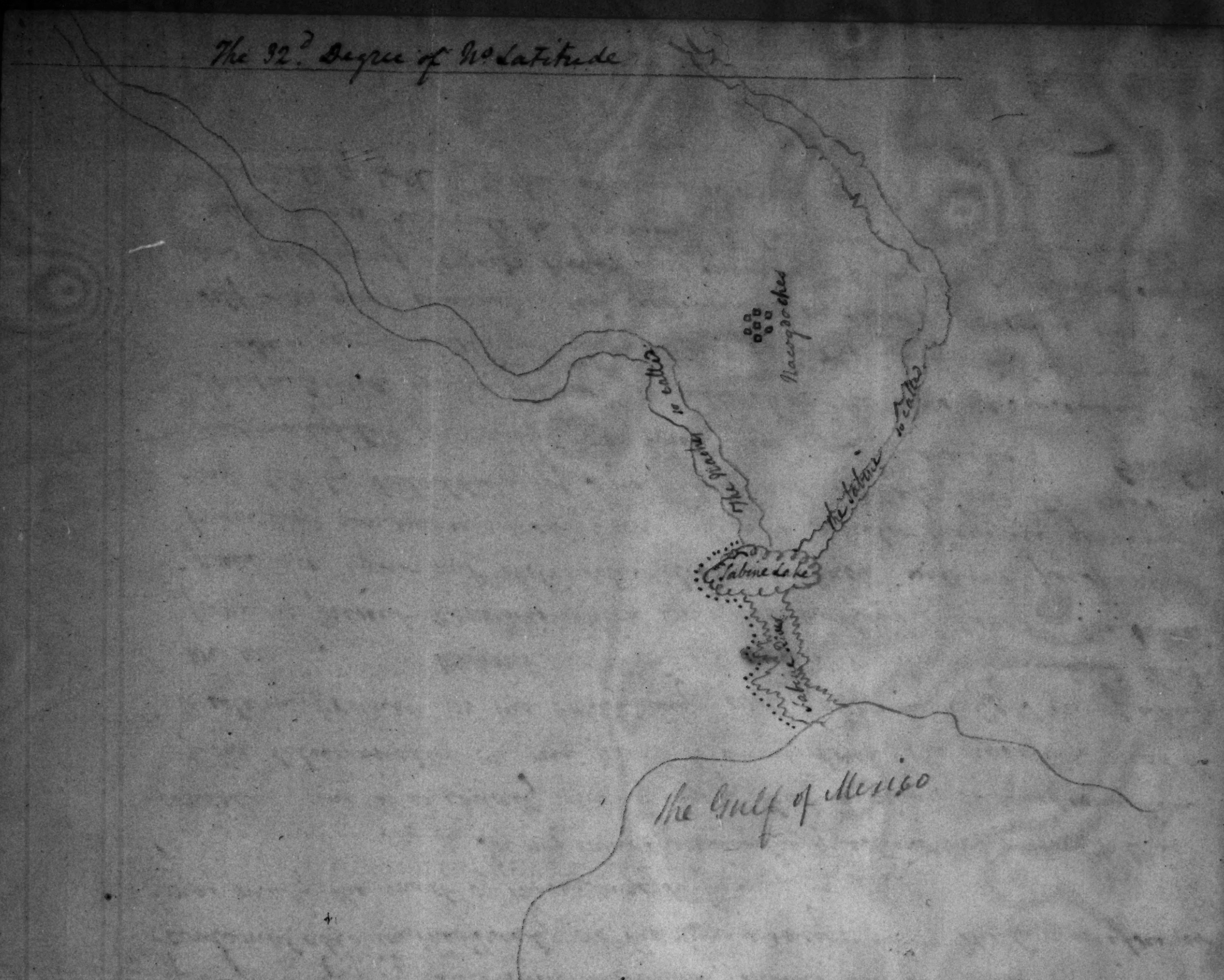
In truth to take it would cost nothing — or rather nothing more than the expence of removing from the Cantonment to Nacogdoches. Think well on this, and I know your decision will be right. Santa Anna is a vile hypocrite, and most unprincipled Man, you can have no hold on his Moral principly because he is without any, count therefore on nothing but what we may be prepared to enforce.

always and faithfully
your friend & most obed.t Serv.t.

A: Butler

17123

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Presidt. U. States
Washington City



This sketch will serve to throw light upon the question that I presume must be contested between the Govt. of the U. S. and that of Mexico, in adjusting the line of boundary between the two Nations according to the provisions in the Treaty of 1819. —

By the sketch it will be perceived that two Rivers, or branches of the same River enter into and form a small Lake called the Sabine Lake distant from the Gulf of Mexico about 5 Leagues — from this Lake the Waters discharge into the Gulf by one outlet only, called the Sabine River. — It is very clear therefore that the beginning point in running the Line is on the top of the Bank on the Western side of the River Sabine where that River enters the Gulf of Mexico — it is equally clear that you must continue the Course up the Western bank untill you strike the shore of the Lake, and following the Western shore of that Lake untill you reach the bank of the River Nachez, and at that point the contested question arises. — The dotted line shews our beginning and the continuance of the line to the River Nachez. — I will remark, that the Nachez River at its mouth or the discharge into the Lake is more than half a Mile wide perhaps very nearly a Mile, and is a bold deep River — The Sabine on the Contrary is shallow at the Mouth and its Navigation obstructed by flats & small mud islands grown up with flag & Reeshes, so as to constitute the River Nachez much the most important and conspicuous. — If the point were conceded

17124

that both the Rivers were Branches of the Sabine, the doubt would be removed; because the fair construction of the Treaty would confine us to the Western bank of the most Westerly branch — But the Mexicans say the Westerly River discharging itself into the Lake Sabine, has always been known as the "Neches" and the Easterly River as the Sabine; and that the Sabine or Easterly River is the true boundary. Ignorance of the Topography of the Country has no doubt produced the difficulty, for had Mr. Adams been aware that the two Rivers Neches & Sabine entered into the same Lake within 2 Miles of each other — that they had one common discharge into the Gulf — that by commencing at the Gulf and following the Western bank of the Sabine to the Lake, and the Western bank of the Lake, to the Eastern River called the Sabine would require you to cross a River nearly a Mile wide, and one much the most important of those which contributed to form the Lake, and the discharge from thence to the Gulf, it is very certain that a different specification of boundary would have been made. In the absence of this specification, the question is whether common sense and the reason of the thing does not authorise the interpretation that the Western branch of these two Rivers, entering the Gulf, (the point of beginning) by one common Mouth, should not be deemed the Branch contemplated in the Treaty as the boundary. The Commissioner may make the most of these suggestions.

In my own opinion the question never ought to be conceded, and it is equally my opinion that a clear manifestation of the determination on our part to maintain the position that the Western branch is the boundary, will obtain a Cession of what we want. Without something of this sort, I am convinced that from the present administration we have nothing to hope; — the principals are ignorant, obstinate illiberal Men, without perspicacity to see and comprehend their true interests, whilst they are governed and led by Subalterns of some talent and address, and the most unprincipled villains to be found even in Mexico. Genl. Santa Anna is the reverse of all that he was represented to be. — He is neither intelligent, liberal nor friendly — his only land mark is self — his great characteristic unbounded egotism; and equal treachery and faithlessness towards friends and enemies; if he was a Man of energy and courage he would be dangerous to the Country — He is fortunately destitute of both, and thus Mexico may be saved.

Wash. 2nd Oct. 1838

J. Bell

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES,
Washington, } Oct. 2d 1833

PAY to Gamus. Claget & Co ——— or bearer,

Twenty nine — — — dollars, 37-72/100

Andrew Jackson

29 — DOLLS. 37-72/100

17125

Middle Town Md Octr 4 1883

My Dear Father,

I take pleasure in writing you a few lines from this place — and will endeavor to do so every other day on our route — we have gotten on quite well so far — and comfortably — our Dear little Pet seems well, and has been quite good so far — does not seem at all fatigued — but has been cheerful all day — and much amused — I hope she will so continue — in fact I believe the journey will be of great service to her & Mother — Sarah has been quite well so far — she will write you a few lines from here — she felt yesterday

17126-7a

and to day very melancholy, about leaving you behind — Cheer up Father — I pray God will take care of you and us, May he watch over you, and give you health & happiness until we meet again, which I hope will not be a great while, We have found the roads quite good so far & understand they are very good on to Wheeling,

Adam seems to improve a little — but his cough is a dreadful one — I shall do all I can for him poor fellow —

remember us kindly to Andrew, Emily & Col. Earl & Lewis — May God bless, and Take you in his holy keeping. —

your affectionate son

A. Jackson jun.

please drop me a few lines to Wheeling Va & tell me of your health."

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES,
Washington, } Oct. 7th 183 3

PAY to Andrew Jackson — or bearer,

fifty — — — — dollars, 100

Andrew Jackson

50 DOLLS. 100

17128

Washington Octr. 8th 1863.

Dear Andrew,

I expected to hear from you by this morning's mail, but am disappointed, I hope I shall not be by tomorrow's. On yesterday was shipped on board the Schooner Union, for Philadelphia to the care of Henry Toland Esqr. to be shipped to Nashville via New Orleans with the articles named at Philadelphia the cases whose I think agree to the written bill. I have requested the freight to be paid on all the articles from Philadelphia to New Orleans by me Toland which I will remit to him, therefore you will only have to pay the freight from New Orleans to Nashville. The goods will be sent by Col M. White to the care of the Boss Mifflin & Nichols, Nashville. The Box with the clocks, you will have put into the cellar (the box No 3 for Mrs Donelson) and not opened until Emely goes home. The balance are

17129

for the Hermitage, and will be disposed
of as you & Sarah may think proper, for
the benefit of the House & herself &c
I should like this letter given unsealed
the morning in hopes to hear from
you, Sarah & my dear little Rachel
my health is not good. I slept not
a wink last night, and thought with
I need ache to day. hope to be better
tomorrow. nothing new since
you left us - all well & desire them
affectionate regards -
Aftr. g.tn. the mail has arrived and no letter
from you or Sarah this morning. I
trust in God that no accident of any kind
have happened, and our dear little Rachel
continues to improve in health, and
is up fretful at night. Poor Sue was
here for the last two nights - I know
the difficulty of working on a journey, but
it would have been a great satisfaction
to have heard from you this morning.
Hope Edwin continues to mend, &
the rest of the servants enjoy health. I
feel better this morning, and hope to
hear from you soon. no intelligence
from home since you left me. nor
do I expect any, until you & Sarah reach

the Hermitage and give it me - and
my prayers are constantly offered up
for your health & safety on your
journey home. There I hope to see you
without accident & only fatigued.
present my warmest affectionate
to Sarah, kiss her & my dear little Rachel
for me, & believe me to be your affec
=tionate father

Andrew Jackson

Andrew Jackson Esqr. jnr.

P.S. give my good wishes to the Senator

17/30

A. Jackson Esqr pmr.
on his way to
Tennessee

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES,
Washington, } Oct. 9th 1833

PAY to Andrew Jackson — — or bearer,

Twenty five — — — — dollars, $28.3/4 / 100

Andrew Jackson

25 — DOLLS. 28.3/4 / 100

17131-32

His Excellency Andrew Jackson

Oct 9th 1833

To E. H. & C. H. James Dr.

1833
May 3d To Barley 6. Opodeldoc 25. June 14 Arrowroot 37 15 Prescription 50. J. S. Meal 6 ..... 1.24
July 8. " Presc. 13. Brown Mix 37. 9 Barley 25. Presc. 12 12 Br Mix 31 17 Presc. 31 ..... 1.49
" 24 " Specific 200 25 6 doz pills Hydr. 75. 1 Sp. Camphor 4p. 13¾ Ir Nitro 4p 37½ Gr Arabic 37½ 4.87½
" 25 " Calomel 75 Tr Opii 4p. 25. Soda 37½ Castor oil 75. Hartshorn 25. Esp. Mentk 25 .... 2.62½
" " " Arrowroot 156 26 Soap 37½ Aug 23 Lime Water 19. Presc. 25. 24 Specific 200 ..... 4.37½
Aug 25 " Presc. 44 26 Specific 200. Peppermint 25. Quinine 25. Camphor 31 27 Presc. 12½ 3.37½
Sep. 12 " d° 13. Plaster 31 14 Presc. 25. 17 Elecampane 12½ Presc. 19. Swayn 200. Barley 25 .. 3.25

Recd payment. E. H. & C. H. James $21.23
Oct 9th 1833

16740

Andrew Jackson Jr.

To E. H. & H. H. James Dr.

Oct. 9. 1833

1833

May 7 To pres.r 31¼ 25 Sy Squills 19. Sp. Campho 37 Barley 25 June 1 Jr Kino & p. 25 ..... 1.37

June 3 " Syringe 25 15 Pres.r 19. 21 Pres.r 31¼ 22 Arrow root 37½ 26 Calomel 6 & Epsom 6¼ 1.25¼

July 6 " Calomel 6. Sep 20 Lucifer 25 22 Pres.r 31 23 Barks 37½ Powder 12½ 1.12

Sep.r 24 " Oil Acid 12½ 25 Jr Rattan & p. 19 ..... 31½

$4.05¾

Rec.d Payment. E. H. & H. H. James

Oct 9th 1833

16748

James-
Apothecary
Receipt on file
for medicine
up to this
9th of October
1833 — Journal
A. Jackson pr
& Wife for D-
fendants —
A. J

Copy. No. 1. Page 1.

Washington 9th October 1833.

To William J. Duane Esquire
Philadelphia

Sir,

Circumstances growing out of some remarks made by me to the President of the United States, on the subject of a conversation that I had the pleasure to hold with You during the last hour of Your stay here; imposes on me at this time the necessity of asking You to reply, as speedily as will suit with Your convenience, to the following interrogatories.

First, Did You, or did You not state to me, that the gentlemen with whom You had been associated in Cabinet Council, had accorded with You in the opinion that it was inexpedient and unnecessary to remove the Public deposites; and that they had given You assurance of their intention to sustain You in Your opposition to that measure?

Second, If from any defect in my memory, I have misquoted Your words, was I not authorized to draw such conclusions from the language used by You on that occasion?

As those gentlemen have cast an imputation on me by their unqualified denial of the allegations contained in these interrogatories, I have only to appeal to Your inflexible integrity and high sense of honour, to sustain the position I have advanced; and to enable me to recriminate on them the charge of insincerity.

Waiting the favour of Your reply, I remain, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Signed Henry Clay.

17155

Copy. No. 2. Page 2

Philadelphia October 12th 1833.

To
Mr. Henry Clay
Washington City

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 9th inst. in which you tell me, that you had informed the President, of some part of the conversation, that we had on the eve of my departure from Washington: it seems that the correctness of some=thing, that you stated has been called in question, and you appeal to me in consequence: I do not recollect the particulars of our conversation, but whatever I said must have been founded on my knowlege of facts: I may have admitted, that some of the mem=bers of the cabinet concurred with me, on the question of the deposites: but I could not have told you, that those, who con=curred with me, had given assurances of an intention to sustain me in my opposition to their removal, for such was not the fact: you must, therefore, have misunderstood me.

I am, Your Ob.t Sr.

Signed, W. J. Duane.

17154

Mr. Frey & Dunnes correspondence with my letter to Mr. S. Swartwout — extract of Mr Dunnes letter — to be kept on file —

Mr. Fry & Haines
correspondence
with my letter
to Mr. S. Swartwout —
extract of Mr Haines
letter — to be kept on
file —

My dear Sir,

I have the honour of presenting to you my friend John M. Read Esquire, of this city, a distinguished member of our bar, and one of the most effective and valuable of my political associates.

I am, with the highest respect, dear Sir, your very faithful servant,

J. K. Kane

Philadª. 10 October, 1833.

To
The President.

17138

Philad: Oct 10 1837

Gen. Andrew Jackson,

Dear Sir/ I have received your very esteemed letter of 8th inst, in which you say "that you are always giving me trouble without any profit." I really believe that if any thing affords me pleasure it is in doing any thing I can for you. - That feeling has existed for 30 years, and I am sure it will endure, whilst we endure, which, I am afraid, will not be so much more.

When the postman handed me your letter, I was writing one to Andrew, enclosing him the different bills. The bill of lading was not then signed for the furniture - I have since received it, and enclose it to you herein - I have the freight $45 $\frac{52}{100}$, to be added to the bills of yesterday.

The Ship sails on Saturday, and I have enclosed to Mr. White a bill of lading, begging him to be careful in the transhipment of the articles - I have also enjoined on Capt Matthews to see that the cases are tenderly stowed

(17740

on leaving his Ship. The boxes and trunks from Washington are not yet arrived - So soon as they Come, they will be shipped in the packet Hercules, to sail in a few days

I understood from our friends Hom and Dupin that you had been a little unwell, and am glad to hear from yourself that your health is improving. My little Children enjoy most uninterrupted health, owing to the discipline of early rising, and eating plain food in moderate quantity

I have very much at heart, the appointment of young Cadwallader as a Midshipman. There are circumstances about this Young Gentleman, and also of his Father, which attach me very much to them. The dispositions of the Young man are entirely bent on a military life, and his appointment would, I am sure, be productive of the kindest feelings towards yourself, and probably, of great future good to the service. I am a good and bold beggar for others, but your invariable friendship for me assures me that if you cannot grant my boon, you will pardon my importunity -

I am most sincerely
Your friend
Henry Wards

Washington City Oct 10 - 1838

General :

Be not displeased A poor ignorant woman presumeing to address the first officer in the purest nation of the known world on A subject most calculated to do lasting good to yourself and the Nation of which you are its most popular son, I would here enumerate the many ways in which your Country has been benefited by your services but lest you should the object was to soften you by descending to flattery I forbear, only request you to take an impartial retrospect of your own life and the conviction must be you have been among her most active Citizens, while you have been and are her active and usefull servant in the times of war and peace there is one other subject that demands your personal attention it is to set A pattern before this Nation and all others (for the world is looking up to America as a moddel of perfection) by giveing all the aid your source of examples would do in establishing a pure gospell Church upon earth after the plan prescribed in the pure word of God. please do not infer from this that I view you as not being A christian after the received opinions and practices of men but the pure word is like its author peaceble not like it is made by the corrupt education and practices of men Confusion we see and hear of sect upon sect riseing up and spreading contention and confusion over the whole face of the globe. is that the work of god? I say No is

17142

it following the word of truth I say No. the christian religion revelled in the scrip-
ptures of truth is simle and plain 1st. Sorrow for sin 2dly Faith in christ as the Saviour
of sinners through repentance and complying with his commands, which are
3dly love to god and man. 4thly Baptisum by immersion as soon as you believe with
all your heart that Jesus is the christ, not before you are capable of believing as a
great portion of the professing christians do by throwing a few drops of water on
an infants face and profain the scriptures of truth by calling it Baptisum a
thing the word of god nowhere teaches. and thereby shut themselves out from the
kingdom of heaven and those that would enter they hinder by faulse teaching. 5thly
the receiving of the Lords Supper in commemoration of his death till he come again
for at midnight a cry will be made. Behold the Bridegroom cometh goye out to
meet him. how happy will all the souls be when they hear the cry who have supped
at the Lords table before reposing to await his arrival. But wo to them who have
reposed without filling there vessels with the bread and wine of attonement which
being refined by the holy spirit becomes the oil in our vessels that burn brigter
through all eturnity. such is the plain and simple plan of salvation which every
reasonably man will acknowledge to be according to the Scriptures as will also every
professing christian and yet rather than surrender the prejudices of education or
examen the word of god for themselves they allow men to teach from the Pulpits
doctrines the testamony of god does not contain and thereby corrupting there prin-
-ciples and encourageing Zeal without knowledge which leads to disputes hatred

defamation of character. Blood shed. and everlasting misery. are those not sufficient reasons to inspire every lover of souls resideng in this City with an earnest desire for the great work Prophesieyed of should now commence and in this the capitol of the U. S. and send forth a light to the whole earth and should you be the instrument in opening the way by your example for the oppressed people of God now. who can estimate your glory when you come to lay down the Laurels with which men have intwined your brow. and in stead receive a brilliant crown studed with Brilliant pearls of great price (for which the richest man on the world then sell all he possess to buy one) which will shine brighter and brighter and brighter still through an endless day.

N. B. The sighter of this the Lamenting never see you nor is it probable she from the disparity of situation in her life her walks being among the poor and despised salt of the earth. she therefore can have no other interest than your everlasting happyness and the salvation of souls.

17143

A. Jackson, feels
grateful to the
Writer of the forthcoming
Sermon, & approves
of the he differs from
her with regard to
baptism — he fully
accords with all
the rest of her doctrine.
This is worthy to be
preserved & re-
read by every
Christian A. J.
To be kept on my
private files
Oct. 19th 1833 —

400
pd

Washington Octr. 11th 1833

My son

I inclose you to Whitehall a publication containing my response to my Cabinet of my reasons for removing the deposits &c — This movement which was thought by some of my friends would destroy me worked well — My conscience told me it was right to stop the coming this corrupting monster — I took the step peacefully & my country — I owed to my God & my country — Upon the act providence smiles upon the land and all the visitations of the Lord instants us — I wish you to preserve it & file it at home — the history of my administration will be read with interest years after I am dead, & I trust will be the means perpetuating our happy union our liberties with it — I was closing this letter commenced last evening when I rec. our dear Sarahs & your letter this with my answer of hers to it — Kiss Sarah & Rachel for me and believe me yr affectn father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr jnr

Post Office Department

Washington 11th Oct. 1849

The Postmaster General has the honor to state in reply to the President's note of to day, that he has examined the books of the Department as accurately as practicable, and submits the following as the amount

The amount due to Contractors, payable in cash, for services performed prior to July 1st 1849, appears to be — $128,294.64

The amount due to Contractors for services performed up to the 1st instant, beyond what can be paid by drafts on Postmasters appears to be from the statements $197,000.00

The amount of accepted drafts which will be due from the Department, prior to the 1st of January next, is — $106,225.90

There are due from the Department to Banks.

vej.

13144

Manhattan Bank of N. York — $100.000.
Western Bank of Md. — 50.000.
Bank of Maryland Baltimore — 50.000
Total Bank debt — $200.000
making in all — $661.523.54
No cash payments which will be made by Postmasters during the current quarter are estimated from payments in former years to amount to — $341.636.29
leaving a deficiency of $319.887.54
The Reports of the Assistants Capt. Gardiner & Maj. Habliz are not yet completed, and I cannot say to what amount we can extend with safety, but it will be to an extent that will place the Department on a safe footing. It appears that will be taken in writing further applications for improvements or mail facilities, until the means of

[illegible] department will examine it, & if it shall be entirely free from doubt. The cash bonds shall then be looked to with attention. [illegible] the Postmaster General will have the [illegible] information upon the subjects [illegible] to the Pendleton. [illegible] in [illegible] partnership with only [illegible] under the [illegible] authority [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the Department, shall examine its foundation.

13145

Enquire as to the contract for carrying the Mail from Baltimore to O. by land & also by water — also, when the river was frozen, the contract for carrying the mail papers & freedom sent by York & Lancaster — rumor says to give the facilities on the Di=rect route for passengers — upon by whom was this made — on the 14th 1833 — — an end must be put to the officers of the P. Master Genl Department accepting of contracts for proposals in future

Major Berry
Ju? 12th oct.
1833 — memorandum
=dum of enquiry
written #-1.

Mr Penitentiary
Commissioner

17145-a

Gen. Aud. Jackson, Steubenville, O. 13th Oct. 1832.

Dear Sir,

You will stand by you as your second vote.

Your determination for the removal of the deposits, has given a death blow to the Bank. If there were any doubt before as to its rechartering, it now no longer exists. In no quarter of the union will you be more nobly sustained in this measure, than in the west; and no where has the effort of the opposition been more unite-ring than here. It is true, that your election to the Presidency last fall, was sufficiently indicative of public opinion in relation to the Bank; but many of your enemies indulged the belief that if the deposits were removed, a successful effort might be made in favor of a recharter, thro' the means which the Bank itself might bring to its aid. Your reasons for this last step taken, and the report of the government Directors, has staggered many of the most credulous, and there are numbers among your most unrelenting opposers, who dare not take ground in defence of the Bank and its profligate career, during the two last years. We assume this merely as evidence of a rapid change in public feeling in this quarter, which will afford you ample assurance, that what you dare honestly do, in sustaining the Constitution, and in defending the government, will be answered by the warm

17146

and hearty co-operation of your friends. This feeling is common with all your supporters, and includes some of the most honorable of the opposition. If the question were tried to day in Ohio, as on the 2d Tuesday of Octob. 1832, we are satisfied in the belief that your success would still be more triumphant by the addition of many thousands.

In behalf of the State Cent. Com.

P. Latham
Sec.

Wm. A. Bryan
Chairman.

P.S.

Our elections are just past. We will have a decided majority in the next Legislature of from 25 to 30, an increase from last year of from 10 to 15.

FREE

Secretary Andrew Jackson

Washington City.

Cincinnati Ohio
Nov 25 1829
Hon. Wm. Wilkins
Secretary of War
Washington D.C.

Sir — I have
to be a candidate
for the Office of
Lieutenant Colonel
in the Corps of
Topographical Engineers
vacated by the death
of Colonel Abert
I have the honor
to be
Your obedient
Servant
W. H. Emory

Oct. 16th 1833

Philadelphia

Mr. Henry Toland
for the President of U. States

1833 Bought of Peter Wager

Sept. 13th To 1 Quarter Cask Pale Sherry Wine
33 Gallons @ $3 & Cask $1.50 .. $100.50

Received Oct 16th 1833, from Stanley Mann, One Hundred dollars and fifty cents, in full of this account bill

for Peter Wager
James Gilmore

17148

Oct. 17th

Henry Toland for
Prest. U States

To The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. Dr.

1833

July 13.	For	10 Tons	Coal	(hauled to Gunnes wlf).	5.75 ✓ $57.50
Aug 30	"	20 "	"	del. at Co. wlf	5.50 ✓ 110.—
Sept. 4	"	15 "	"	ditto	" ✓ 82.50
28	"	15 "	"	ditto	" ✓ 82.50
					✓ $332.50

(Discounted)

Received Philad.: October 17th 1833 of Henry Toland Esq Three hundred thirty two dollars fifty cents in full for the above.

for Otis Ammidon Treasurer
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co
J Grafton

17149

peter Wager
for Wine
oct. 17th 1833
Recd $100.00
for Wine

Received for
60 tons anthracite
coal Recd. on A. by
Mr. H. Roland $332.00
oct. 17th 1833
A J

-private- Oct. 18th 1833-

Dr. Sir, After you left me last evening Col. Gardner called to see me - he tells me Genl. Wm. Hatten will not do for receiver - he heard a heavy mass meeting indeed a hundred strong, vociferating amongst the people in Athens hostile to the administration and in strongest abuse of himself & Van Buren, from this note - will permit me to name - Col. Lee

yours this morning

Andrew Jackson

Mr. F. P. Blair -

17100

-private-

Francis P. Blair Esq
Globe Office

Oct. 1st
1833

Received Oct 20th 1853 of M Jackson forty dollars
passage for self & lady & servants from Wheeling
to Cincinnati per Steamer Citizen
David Munn Cl

17162

1433

we have now wete and cold wether
This day we Snow and Hale cole I have
all of my Shoes and Socks and Stocking
Made and Rite and making up the
Winter close —

Andrew has not Rich the Hermitage
yet but I have all Things Redy
To recive him and are Looking for
him daly and he will be glade to
to see them at Home

Sir I have cut a new Rode on the
line between you and Woods and
want to Turn the Rode down on the
line and fence in all the woods
Next to woods I will fed my
Hogs in hole and think I get water
in this woods lots water
Stands after a Rain for 2 weeks
by feding all winter on the
Place can get water to Stand for
8 month in the years cut out
all the under groth
I am respectfully your Burgoyne W. Hotchkiss
Jim Jackson

1718'3

Hermitage October 21st 1833

Dear Sir
I Recived your letter on the 11 of October
I am glad to say we are all well
at Present your Family are all
In good Health at this time and
are getting alongue as well as I can
you wish to no about the your crop
of Cotton how much I have out I will
Tell you I have one Hundred Thousan
and I think we have out In the
field yet 60 or 70 Thousin or 90
I wose Plage a gitatel about
our gin I just begining to gin
Dont be uneasy I will do the best
I can
Dear Sir your Mares and Colts and
work Horses and Mules and cows and
Ox and Hogs and Sheeps and caffs and
Stude all are well and fat
I have 86 Hogs to kill only
I have 7 Beffes to kill—

The Hon.ble Andrew Jackson
President of the
U. States.
Washington City.

From the Washington Globe of Oct. 24, 1833.

We are gratified to perceive, from the Boston Globe and Morning Post, that the differences which have distracted the party supporting the nat. adm. in Mass. are satisfactorily adjusted. The discreet and gifted editor of the Boston Globe, in resigning his connection with that print says: —

"We are pleased to announce to our political friends, at home and abroad, that the differences which have for some time past divided the friends of the nat. adm. in this city, have been amicably adjusted, & that the whole party is now perfectly united. &c &c"

We rejoice at the patriotic feelings which have induced the friends of the same great cause, to sacrifice, for its sake, all private grievances & all personal resentments. + + + +

We wish most sincerely that the friends of the Pres. and administration in Penn. wd. follow the generous example set by the republicans of Boston.

From the Washington Globe of June 17th 1833.

(After quoting an article from the Boston Globe, which gives the result of the late election in Boston, in which Benj. Gorham the federal candidate was elected, & which says "There can be no doubt, that Mr. Gorham acquired a portion, at least, of this accession to his strength" the Washington Globe says:)

The above statement of the Boston Globe "in part" contradicted by the Boston Morning Post, which says — "The democrats generally did not attend the polls." From this it will seem that the Nat. Rep. candidate did not receive the general support of those who formerly supported Mr. Quincy, because of the division between him & Mr. Greene had attended the polls & thrown their votes as a scattering ballot, it wd. have had

1716-8

the effect of preventing the election of our opponent. Their refusal to give their votes at all, had precisely the same effect in favor of Webster, as if they had sustained him as a favorite against the whole democracy of New England.

From the Washington Globe of Sept. 24. 1831 –

On the 15th of Sept. last a meeting of the friends of the administration was held at the old Court House in Boston, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State Jackson Convention to be assembled at Worcester in Sept. next. The following resolutions, proposed by John W. Jones Esq. seconded by Saml. Baxter Esq. passed unanimously: –

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that the administration of Andrew Jackson, by the successful window of his foreign & domestic policy; – by securing to our commerce, without the aid of diplomacy, the most brilliant diplomatic results; by obtaining redress and indemnities from foreign nations; by harmonizing the conflicting interests of agriculture, commerce and manufacturing; by limiting national patronage to national improvements; by lightening the burdens of the laboring classes through a timely reduction of imposts on articles of general consumption; by a rigorous reform in the administration of subordinate offices, & by distributing equal & exact justice, as well to friends as foes; – by administering the constitution on national & popular, as opposed to technical and factious principles; – by his prompt advocacy of the Union, – in War by his sword – in Peace with his pen; & by the manly frankness, the dignified simplicity, with which, in his state papers, he has inculcated the august principles of American democracy, & the lion-hearted spirit with which he has carried them into practice; – has earned the confidence & applause of the patriotic of all parties, & made himself alone, the terror of the oppressor, & the hope of the oppressed.

Resolved, That the resolution of Andrew Jackson, as Chief Magistrate of the Union, is alike necessary to the Union & permanency of the Republican party, & to the honor & welfare of the nation.

Resolved, That the recent judicious removals by which our venerable President disembarrassed his councils of the friends of a projected administration, have placed in still bolder relief the noble & generous traits of his character; & that every subsequent effort, on their part, to injure him in the affections of the people, has but served to give additional sanction to that decisive & popular measure.

Resolved – That while we at once reject & admire the magnanimous resignation of the Jackson members of his cabinet, we repose entire confidence in the statesmanlike & uncorrupted & truly patriotic of the newly appointed Secretaries, & fearlessly anticipate, that, inspired by their illustrious head, the administration will go on, prospering, in a triumphant career of unsullied patriotic usefulness.

Resolved – That the spirit of our Republican institutions, the usage founded thereon, commended as it is by the example of many illustrious incumbents of the offices of President & Vice President, forbids more

than one re-election of either of those functionaries, — that it is therefore incumbent on the Jackson Republican party to nominate, in due time, a new candidate to fill the second office under the national Government —

Resolved — That we will support no candidate for high public office in this Commonwealth, whose sentiments disagree with those expressed in the foregoing resolutions —

☞ Note by Mr James — Mr Hayden, the Collector, appeared at the meeting, & after outrageously abusing Mr James as a mischief maker, attempting to throw a fire-brand into the party camp, read to the meeting a series of resolutions of his own, as a substitute, omitting all mention of the change in the Cabinet & a new nomination for Vice President — but observing the composition of the meeting, declined offering them —

☞ The Faneuil Hall Anti-Bank Resolutions, written & offered by Mr James, are published in Globe of March 19. 1834. copied in Boston Statesman of March 15. 1834 — Mr James' name being omitted as officer of them — the Resolutions in the daily Post proceedings) the copy printed on a letter sheet to be forwarded by Officers of Meeting to Washington (published at Morning Post Office) also omitted name of James

17156

Certificate from the Justices of Peace of the County of Stafford, Clerk of the Peace, Sheriff, Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Constables, Tithingmen, Headboroughs, Jurymen, Freeholders, Freemen, Householders, Inhabitants, Parishioners, Paupers and Other Persons Concerned in the Relief of the Poor of the Parish of St Chad Stafford in the County of Stafford

Pro Samuel Wickham Esq. Quinto Decimo Septembris 1834

Registered the Fifteenth day of September 1834

Washington Oct. 26th 1833.

I have this moment received your letter of the 20th instant on board the Steam Boat Hagerstown and rejoice that you have safely reached home, I hope your health and that of your dear Sarah & the improvement of your little Rachel, and of the prospects of getting a passage to Nashville together if you should be so fortunate then indeed ought you all to be doubly thankful to a kind Providence for his kind favours thus bestowed as well as his superintending care & preservation of you all on your very fatiguing & hideous journey. I trust you will be at home whilst I am writing this hasty scrawl to congratulate you on the kind providence & your safe arrival at the Hermitage, where I hope to hear soon from you that all is well there. Present me kindly to Sarah with a kiss to my dear little Rachel, whose health has been of much solicitude

to me: but perhaps this meandering so much is getting too more truth than that that a kind Providence will continue his protecting care over her for a lifetime to keep alive the dear little pet pet one & believe me to be affectionate Father

Andrew Jackson

Andrew Jackson Jr.

Oct. 26 - 1833

A. Jackson pr

Washington Octr. 27th 1833 –

Dear Andrew –

I have this moment rec.d from Mr. Eldand the written Bill of Coden – of five Boxes & one Trunk, being the entirety sent on from here, to be shipped to Nashville via New Orleans – I mention it that you may be enabled to know when they arrive & whether there are any missing – I will thank you & send for information whether the Schooner the articles last spring & this fall which were sent for the – Hermitage has reached you in safety –

My health is improving – little by little is mending slowly – the rest all well and unites with me in kind salutations to you – Keep & send a little Rachel for me & believe me yr affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr jnr –

P.S. I shall be quite anxious until I hear from you at Home A. J.

1716 1/8

A. Jackson Esqr pnr
Hermitage –

Washington City 28th 1838

My son

I hope on this you have safely reached the Hermitage - not hearing from you at Louisville I conclude you got on speedy passage by water on to Nashville and that you have reached home on the 24th instant - that I shall hear from you by the 3rd or 4th of next month.

I have nothing new to communicate except what you will find detailed in my letter to Sarah - I have not been well lately - have recovered and am very busy preparing for congress.

Deliver the enclosed to Sarah & kiss her a little Rachel for me & believe me your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr jnr -

P.S. as soon as you can with convenience let me know whether the Union Bank at Nashville gives any interest - that is upon deposits - make this enquiry as if it was for yourself without mentioning my name.

you can say to Sarah that the Arabian getting in to credit - one of them won the 4 mile purse at Baltimore running

17898

Miles for it - the mother of her Arab
having as much merit as any other
the has a right to calculate on her
becoming joined in her offspring
It is a pity that the two fillies be left
being put to breeding could not be
trained - but this is not possible now
but the three third colts must, & I would
like that you could make arrange-
ments with Elliot & Walker for
this purpose - give me a description
of them, & the fillies - their age form
& general appearance A. J.

Andrew Jackson Esqr
Hermitage
Tennessee

Private and Confidential

Mexico 28. October 1833.

My dear Sir,

I have just had a very singular conversation with a Mexican, and as it was on a subject that you have much at heart I set down to detail it to you, in hopes that my letter will be in time for the next New York packet. I preface my narration by saying that the Gentleman I allude to is one of the most shrewd and intelligent men in the Country, holds at the present time a high official station, and has much influence with the Presid.t Genl. St. Anna. —

The conversation commenced by his enquiring whether I had abandoned the question about boundary — I replied that after the last Note recd from the Secy of State on that subject, it seemed to me to be closed — He observed, you are mistaken — it is not closed, but perhaps it is best that you did not at that time press it further; and added; On Sunday next Gen. St. Anna will be here, and we shall then be relieved from the ignorant vagaries of the Vice President — And after a pause and some hesitation, he observed, There is one Man who must be brought over to us in this affair, without whom we can do nothing, with him on our side, every thing — And enquired have you command of Money? — I recollecting that you had authorized me to employ the amount designed for this object in any way which according to my discretion was best calculated to effect our purpose replied to his question — Yes, I have money — He went on — There will be a large sum necessary ½ a Million or upwards — this Man so important for us to gain must have himself 200, or 300 thousand dollars, there are others amongst whom it may become necessary to distribute 3 or 4 Hundred thousand more,

17161

Can you command that Sum? I replied assure me of the object, and the money shall not fail — It is very well says he, in a few days we shall converse on this subject again — that is so soon as we get over the ferment of the triumphal entry of the President, and settle down into business habits.

You will doubtless consider this a most strange and remarkable conversation, and not the least remarkable feature in it is the very direct and frank manner in which a question of such a character was treated — as if indeed it had been a mere question of contract between individuals for a part of their property:- and it developes at once the character of these people — selfish corrupt, utterly unprincipled. Any of them may be successfully appealed to through their cupidity. Will as I know them I confess, that the interview and conversation just described went farther than my expectations or hopes would have warranted; — but I now believe the prospect once more a fair one — and although not perhaps reduced as yet to so much certainty as I had it with Mr. Alaman — still it is evidently once more within the reach of an effort. — You will be at no loss to imagine who the important Individual was, which he considered it all important to gain over — I had him as manifest to me as if the name had been given, at the next interview; the name will be given no doubt. If I close this Negotiation successfully I shall be myself the bearer of the Treaty to the U.S. because it may be necessary to make explanations which can only be done personally, and in pursuance of your permission heretofore given me I shall come.

In the mean time I shall expect instructions of the most clear and explicit character upon the several subjects submitted to the Department of State — vizt. Our claims on the Mexican Gov^t — The Case of the Ship Robert Wilson,

that of Doct. Baldwin &c. &c — You know me well enough to be assured that I am not afraid of responsibility of which I have more than once given proof since my residence here, but at present I want instructions, with the assurance that every thing shall be done which you direct even at the hazard of my life. If indeed the event should occur to — which in the early part of this letter I have alluded, why in such case, much of the instruction asked for and expected will be superseded, because all the Claims at least will be provided for — but should that project fail I must then have something to guide me in the ulterior proceeding.

If the person alluded to in the foregoing part of this letter succeeds as he thinks he can in arranging a treaty on the subject of boundary, we shall proceed and adjust the articles in 24 hours. because they will be few and simple, and once I can put them in the right humor, rely on it that but short time will elapse between that of effecting an understanding on the subject and the signing & sealing.

With great respect I am

My dear Sir

your friend & most obed. Servt.

J: Butler

I shall write you again in a few days.

17162

Private:

Gen Andrew Jackson

Washington City

To

A Burr
Oct 25 1833
answered
Nov 2
Written

17162-a

Washington Novr 1st 1833.

Dear Archie,

I have just rec^d a letter from Mr Holyfield, which informs me that my family were all well on the 21st inst., that he had finished out one hundred thousand pounds of cotton, had from 60 to 90 thousand on the field but had only stored sufficient to learn that we will not get our crop early to market & I fear that the price will go down before opening. I write my attention to the shipping of the cotton, showing to the gentlemen I shall send only to Mobile as your cons.

Mr Holyfield sent me by Major Donelson a memorandum of my stock of hogs & which showed the number & kinds of your. This memorandum informs me that he now counts me that he has only 86 hogs to kill. What has become of them? There has been more corn fed to them than would buy more pork than the 86 will produce, and from the small number killed

17163

last year and the number turned
out I had supposed that we would
have an ample supply of pork
this year out of 400 Hogs bought
to be fit to kill, or at least one
hundred & fifty - to feed 400 a year
for 8 hollow Hogs is paying too
dear for the whistle Mr Farm
me hard times, & what
number of Hogs are now in the
stock on the farm they are
all Hogs 18 months old & upwards
to be killed they are often not age
an expense, never paid for the
judging by their increase of weights
Mr Holly tells us farmers that
he has seven sows to kill
I have just been with Mr Sumner
who informs me that Mr Gould
& his Lady sets out in a
fortnight to visit you - this will
find always to visit you & South. give
the greatest respects to them and
my kind respects to the Farm and
Ships Equipment, & the Farm
is to accompany them.

I have just rec.d a letter from
A. J. Hutchings who informs
me he is to be married to Miss
Mary Coffee on the 14th instant.
I sincerely regret at and
with them much happiness
present me affectionately to
your Dr. Sarah & my little Rachel
with a kiss. I feel great solicitude
for you all & am anxious to
hear of your safe arrival at-
home. My kind regards
to all inquiring friends
& affectionate father
Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr. Jnr.

P.S. I wish you to be very
Mr. Nichols have a settlement
with them & inform me what
they have done with the bolleme
of the lost shipment of cotton lost
by which came to their hands
I have been presented three bills
Donelson with an account of

17164

Mr. Butterfields for freight on
drayage have also been presented
with Steels draft in favour of
Hartly Donelson, which I had
authorised Mr Joseph Nichols to
save out of Steels wages for S. D.
that he received all his wages
before it was presented and Nich
did not wish to have any thing to
do with it. I have told Mr Donel
son to tell Hartly that I have no
dealings with Butterfield, that Mr
Joseph Nichols was my banker and
my agent was directed to pay all
my accounts for me which I have
to have stood for Mr Donelson
had not been for Mr Donelson
it was a piece of imprudence on
their to do so in order to enforce
in Hartly to offer it rather be
I did not advise that one but. A. J.

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES.
Washington, } Nov. 2d 1833

PAY to Joseph Baulanger or bearer,

seven hundred & sixty six dollars, 97/100

766 DOLLS. 97/100 Andrew Jackson

17166

Near Haddonfield N.J. Nov 2nd 1838

General Jackson

Dear Sir

I saw Mr West a few days since, and informed him that I should request you to authorize William N Shinn Esqr to settle his three fourths of the earnings of Bolivar with you previous to Mr Shinns going on to Congress" and requested him to be ready to settle and pay in time for Mr Shinn to take on the proceeds with him to you" You will much oblige me by authorising Mr Shinn to make a settlement with Mr West, as I feel desirous to have this account a speedily settled as possible on your account as on my own. as I have not received one cent on account of said Claim in any way whatever, tho have paid to a considerable amount: Your early attention to the appointment of Mr Shinn directed to Mauntlotty N.J. will enable us to get together in time to bring about a settlement before Mr Shinn leaves for Washington

Most Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Richard Stockton

17166

Mr Coffee M.
to be enclosed as
General Short
Aug. 9th
1833
Bremer

FREE

Jackson
President of the
United States
City of Washington

Washington March 6th 1832

My dr Sir

I have this moment received your letter of the 2nd instant, & hasten to reply to it. I have full confidence in your that you will have the accounts settled justly and on principles satisfactory to yourself & to have the matter so settled as to leave no cause for complaint. I shall be perfectly satisfied with any thing that is reasonable. I have only to add that I shall be in Washington as soon as possible. I have full confidence that you will have full power to settle my and of the Chippewas & Pottawatomies in the three months of 1832, and the allowance of the agency hereby made for the expenses of the settlement to be made in my behalf.

If the matter can be so settled the Pottawatomies will be satisfied. But any other way I would be sorry. I would rather you would settle the business yourself with Mr. Twiggs & Mr. Mitchell. I will be content with any adjustment you make. Mitchell & Jam[illegible] entitled to 3/4 of the Chippewa sera[illegible]

Respectfully
Your obt Servant
Lewis Cass

17168

of 1832, and you to one fourth, just
deducting the expense of his keep
and the Fort post for superintend
ing from the the Spring season
endings I think by the adventurement.
the last week of June - I have no claim
to any of the fall season that was
treated with the horse - you
having all the profits concerning
this matter can easily settle
without referring it to Mr Shaw
but should you prefer that we
should have my authority
to submit it to him.
Major A. J. Donelson has now
here one of Bolivars colts - a two
year old which by no accident happ
to have will make his sire, Bolivar
worth at least twenty thousand
dollars - he will run here and
at Baltimore next spring.
If you may defer to settle
this and offer yourself to do
by Mr Shaw whatever is done
I am sure with great respect
your obt. servant
Benjamin B. Cooper
A. J.

Newport Nov 9th 1833

Dear Sir

You are informed by the Public Journals the favorable result of our recent Elections which is extremely gratifying to the friends of the President and yourself here, may I ask the favour of your Conveying to the President my sincere affectionate respect, it will be very gratifying to Mrs Suffern himself should it suit your Convenience to favour us with your Company regularly, to the inclosed Note

with much Sincerity.

Hon Mr Van Buren Dear your friend
Vice President Rowland Suffern
U S

17169-70

Mr Sullivan
Newyork - from
his Information
he is from the
same family of
my father's
J. S.

Mr Sullivan
Newyork
1833

Washington Novr 13th 1833

My dear Andrew,

I have this morning received your affectionate letter dated the 1st instant at the Hermitage. I feel thankfull to our kind providence for his goodness in preserving all your lives on that tedious & dangerous journey up the Cumberland, & you must have been, to compound, as you must have been, to smell unhealthy miasma, with which you must have been surrounded until you left the river at Clarksville, and delivering your and your dear little family, safe in good health at the Hermitage.

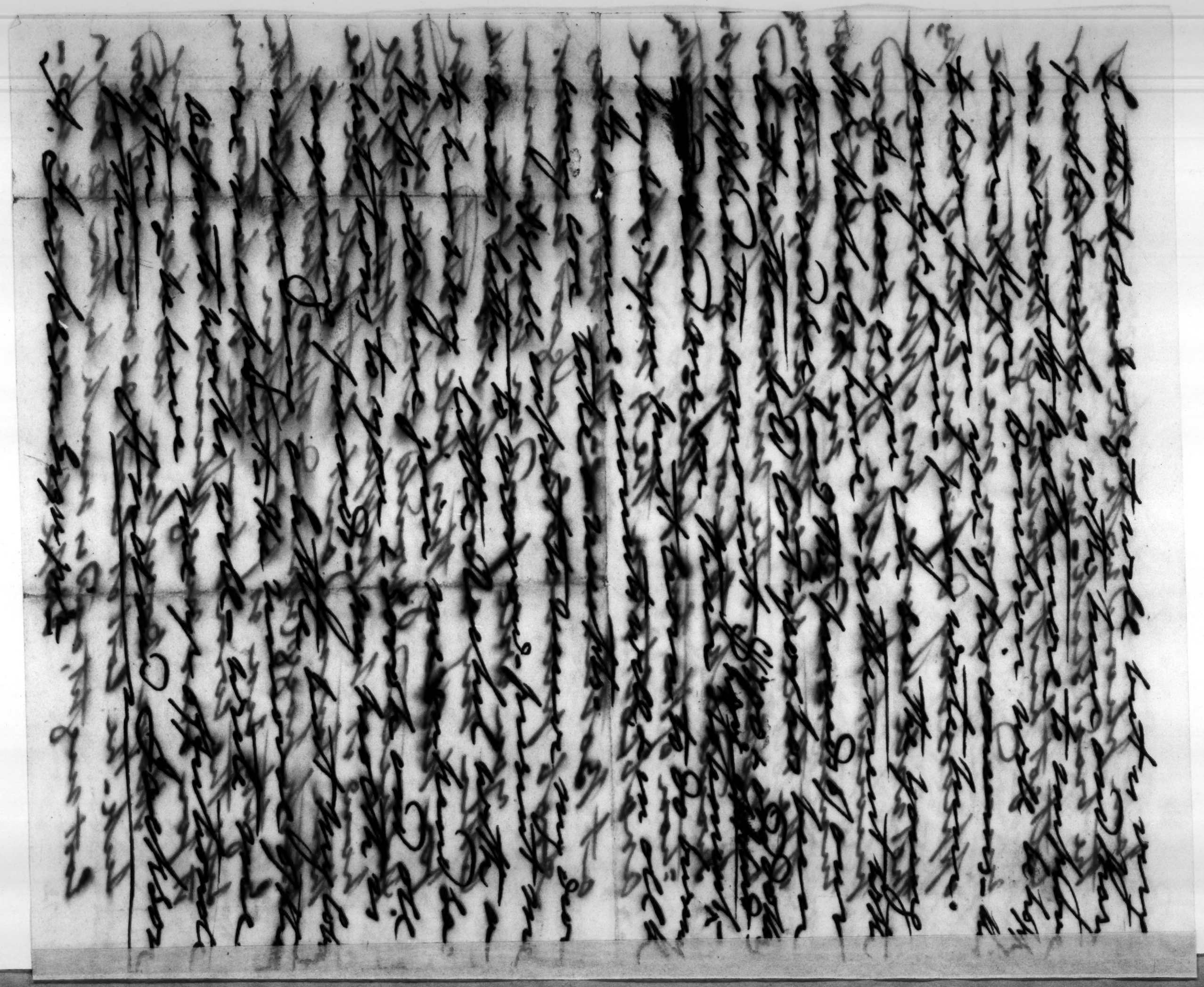
I was astonished when I read in your letter that you had received none of my letters. I have answered every letter of yours or Sarahs received, and have written several besides - all must be in the post office, or on their way, surely, you will find more by many days in the P. Office before you received this.

I regret to learn that our dear Sarahs, & your sweet little one Rachel, are not well, but I hope the little pet is running to good, and that the dear little pet is running all over the House - I wish I could see her wish,

and here her begun to prattle it would be
a great consolation to me - but I must
console myself with looking at its very
excellent Father by the Eagle Wheel I
have in a frontier, until Providence
may permit me to visit you at
the Hermitage next year or you
search my little Pet shall return
to me here - but I hope & trust in a
kind Providence that he will enable
me to visit you at the Hermitage
I am happy to learn that our hopes
are all well - Mrs Dickinson, Hannah,
recovered & in good health.

I am pleased at the prospect of our
cotton crop, & hope you will be able to
get it all out before the middle of Decem-
ber, after that it is not worth the
picking of it out. It is always unfit for
market. I regret you have sold nothing
about the Mississippi & believe
I am fearful there has been neglect
in this branch of the management
I had hoped Mr Polk would attend to
this subject in order that by sending the
cotton early to market he might
benefit by the rise which will go
down I fear before the close of the
sales of the present crop - adverse one
on this head.

I am pleased with the description of the breed stock - you recollect the ewes Catt got last & Hutchings wrote he was unwilling to inform me whether there appears any defect in either of his hogs, that will require his opinion, or prevent the hope of his being a good investment and give me the relative merits of the three sheep cotton the ewes, the rogemon by Potomac & the mothers of Catt and I would like to hear your advice upon the two fellows - recollect the station of the two fellows - recollect the station of the two fellows - recollect the station of



Pay Andrew Jackson

FREE

Andrew Jackson Esqr. pmr
Hermitage
Davidson County
Tennessee
near fountain of
health

17173

5

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES, Washington, } Novbr 14th 1833

PAY to John T. Brown, — — — or bearer,

Sixty two — — — — dollars, 31/100

62 DOLLS. 31/100

Andrew Jackson

17174

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES, Washington, } Novbr 16th 1833

PAY to Andrew Jackson — or bearer,

Thirty — — — — dollars, /100

30 DOLLS. /100

Andrew Jackson

17175

Thos. J. Brown
J. Gutshall
Recd
Pay Geo. Thomas
or order
Ten Dollars

Copy. No. 3. (Page 3.)

Washington November 4th 1833.

To
William J. Duane Esquire
Philadelphia

Sir.

Your letter of the 12th in answer to mine of the 9th ultimo, was received in regular course of mail.

I have waited until this time, to obtain information from another source, touching the matter at issue between us; ~~having~~ having received such information by the mail of to day, I proceed to call Your attention to the following extract of a letter written by you to a friend on the eve of your de=parture from this place. Viz.

"I am the only one who dared to do what he said he would, "others went with me, but faltered when they discovered "a power superior to their own; and finding this, they "could conveniently come into the opinion which that power "entertained. &c. &c. &c.

You will of course, recognise my right to require as much of you as this extract contains: And not doubting your willing=ness to place me on equal grounds with the most favored of your correspondents, as respects the affair now treated of, I wait to hear from you by return of mail. And remain

Your Obedient Servant.

Signed Henry Clay.

17136

Copy. No. 4. Page 4

Washington 15th November 1833.

To
William J. Duane Esquire
Philadelphia.

Sir,

With a moderation that few would exercise, I am still waiting your answer to my letter of the 4th instant. On your receipt of this, I shall expect to hear from you by the following mail; but if again disappointed, the affair between us will require some stronger measures, and I shall visit Philadelphia with a view to such arrangements as may be deemed expedient.

I remain, Sir.
Your
Obedient Servant,
signed Henry Clay.

17156

Correspondence
of
Henry Fry, with
William J. Duane,
The written pre:
=sented by Mr Henry
Fry March 11th, 1849.
A. J

17157

Washington
Novr 16th 1833

My son,

I enclose you with receive Mr. Solomon's receipt to Mr. Brown for the chest & tools laid in for you by your friend Mr. Hart, and Mr. Blondus receipt for a check for $62-3/100 drawn by me in his favor for that sum being in full for that bill you will find the chest from the price charged a nice piece of furniture for the parlour, not well suited to a negroes work shop, & the tools very fine such I suppose Cabinet makers use - be this as it may, bought with the best when not bought too dear, and I could not permit either your feelings, or character, to suffer for the amount of the bill - but I trust that it will be a lesson to admonish you to have your own tools for the future & not entrust it to an agent - I remember my advice my son - never purchase any useless article those that are useful for your comfort or that of your dear little family purchase always as far as you have the means, &

17176

be always certain, if you wish to be in-
-dependent, to keep your wants within
your means, always when you have
the money, paying for them when
bought. I have said before and now
repeat the world is not to be trusted - many
think you rich, and many you will
find under false pretentions of friend-
-ship would involve you, if they can,
strip you of your last shilling, and
afterwards laugh at your folly, and ex-
-ult in your distress. Read charity always (when you
have the means) believe it, and Providence
will smile upon the act, provided it is
done in the way pointed out by our
Saviour in this sermon on the mount
which I beg you to read - you will find
it recorded in the fifth & sixth chapter
of Matthew.

I have not received the promised letter
from my dear sarah, nor any from
you since yours of the 1st. I am anxious
to hear from sarah by your said the and
the little pet had taken cold and I fear
that she is sick not receiving the letter she
was to write on the date of yours - prevent
her with my prayers for her health and
happiness & that my dear little Rachel, and
salute them both for me with a kiss.
I will be anxious to hear from you

& how you all are - Inform me how Mr.
William Donelson is getting on
with their rheumatisms - I hope my
friend Mr McMahon may get this his
merits & presume a Commissioner
no man deserves it more.

I just learn to day, that Mr. Weatherall
& his Lady has gone over the trip to
the west, and Sarah will meet with the
disappointment of not seeing her
sister & little ones this fall - Who
knows what may happen when he gets on
I know not - we have not heard from
him since he wrote Major Donelson

My health is improving - Major
Donelson is up again & Emily and
the two children are in Baltimore -
write me often, & say to my dear Sarah
that a line from her will be always
acceptable all here salute you & her
& the little ones kindly particularly
Mr & Mrs Blair - present me to all
enquiring friends, & believe me to
be yr affectionate father - say to Sarah
I will write her soon, I have not time to day

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr jnr

17177

A. Jackson Esq Mr
Hermitage
Davidson County
Tennessee

4 27 32
13 35 32
40
32 23
35
37 17

New York Nov. 16th 1839

Dear Sir

My late severe indisposition admonishes me that I ought not to continue much longer to perform the arduous duties of my present office; I am therefore induced to request you by giving me an appointment abroad to enable me to go to Europe in the Spring as I am advised by my Physician & strongly urged by my inclination to do

I must frankly say that large as have been the receipts of my office (not half what they have been represented in the newspapers) my means are unequal to this expenditure without jeopardy to my future independence: this however, so strong do I consider the necessity for a change, would not of itself deter me from resigning & going abroad. But should I do so after the recent attacks upon me particularly those in the Evening Post, a paper devoted to the support of your administration & to the election of our friend Van Buren, without some public mark of your continued confidence in my integrity and ability, it would be believed that I had resigned to avoid the disgrace of a removal & thus those slanderous attacks would acquire increased consequence

17178

from seeming to have your concurrence.

I have supposed as there is no representative at Naples or as in the event of Don Pedro's success a change at Lisbon would be expedient that this application would not be embarrassing.

I have not intimated my purpose to any person except my Daughter who writes this letter & my wife & will not do so except to Gouverneur as I know if it were public you would be overwhelmed with applications for my office.

With the sincerest attachment
Your friend & servt
James A. Hamilton

To
The President
of the United States
Washington

Hamilton
No. 19 in month 1833
Private
The President
Free
Washington
17180

The President
of the United States
City of Washington

Free
Rothbone &c
1st month 1833
Consulate U.S.
Amsterdam
Free
17181

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES,
Washington, } Nov. 20th 1833

PAY to Mr. Boulonois or bearer,
one Hundred and twenty dollars, 100

$120 DOLLS. 100

Andrew Jackson

17182

Philadelphia, Wednesday morng, Nov. 20th 1893

My dear Sir

For thus after the kind & paternal manner in which I am received into your official family, do I feel myself authorised to address you. It has occurred to me that you might hear of the accident which befel the stage coach in which I started from Washington, and feel some anxiety on my account; and I therefore avail myself of the earliest opportunity to remove any such apprehension.

The upset might have been seriously injurious to some of the passengers, as the horses were going with considerable rapidity to wards so that the jar occasioned by striking one of the braces of the bridge, had the effect instantaneously to break the pole, slip the king-bolt, & overturn the coach, the driver being carried by the horses to the farther end of the

17183 bridge before he was able to stop them

but the carriage itself being by some means immediately extricated from them. There were five passengers in the coach, including myself and two of them were asleep at the time, but providentially all escaped without injury except an elderly French gentleman whose leg was broken by one of some five or six bales on him. As for myself numbers falling in inconvenience from suffered no other than that of being detained this mishap for three quarters of an hour until the stage came up & took us on to Baltimore.

If I were inclined to be superstitious a to distrust Providence, I might think this accident (which is the first of the kind that ever happened to me) ominous of evil to the important journey I have recently undertaken. And if I relied exclusively on my own capacity or endeavours, a even or the aid of the kind friends by whom I shall be surrounded, I should certainly expect every thing to be overturned. But in conversion with all that diligence my on my own part, and kindness

in the part of others, can promise. I look
above all to the blessing of Him who has
led me from indigence & obscurity,
to the favorable notice of so many of my
country men. God grant that I may
be enabled not only to meet the just
claims of yourself & of the nation, but
first & most of all to approve myself to
Him!

Soon after arriving here last evening, I was
called on by Messrs. Toland & Leiper, (both
of whom I did not personally, nor know
to me) and invited, in a very cordial manner,
in behalf of the committee to remain in the
city until Thursday, when the Diner
to be given to Mr. Buchanan should
together approving of public dinners,
was not particularly they that my
engagements admitted a compliance
with their invitation impossible; but
I confess it was gratifying to me to perceive,
that my appointment was apparently not
unsatisfactory to your friends here. From
these gentlemen, & from Mr Buchanan
1184 with whom I spent part of the evening,

I am happy to learn that the people of this state are daily becoming more & more reconciled in their approbation of the removal of the deposits. They assure me that the discovery of the interior were sound to the core & would stand by you in this last important measure of your administration. The feeling on this subject will be greatly strengthened by the development in the Globe of yesterday. I deeply regret that the folly & malignity of Mr. Duane should have made it necessary to unmask him before the nation, because the dishonorable conduct of a public man affects some discredit on the country; but since he has compelled the disclosure, no one is to be blamed but himself. ~~He~~ Unless I greatly mistake it will open the eyes of the few respectables who may have hesitated on the subject, and will satisfy all honest men that the removal of Mr. D. was an act not merely of sound policy, but of indispensable necessity.

Knowing how busying are the times, I can hardly excuse myself for occupying so much of your time & with barely add that I am with high respect faithfully yours

R. J. Walker

To Genl Andrew Jackson
President &c &c

The Secretary of War has the honor to enclose for the consideration of the President a copy of the opinion of Judge Baldwin respecting the defaulters in Alabama.

War Dept.
Nov. 22. 1833

17186

Washington Nov. 25th 1833

Dear Andrew,

your affectionate and very interesting letter of the 9th instant is received to my several letters with one from Sarah was received this morning. I have written to Sarah which is enclosed which you are please to hand her with a kiss from me to her & my dear little Rachel

your letter on your reaching home of the 1st inst was duly received and answered. I am happy to learn that you are progressing so well with getting out the cotton from the fields & it promises to prove a production. I regret to hear that there has been so much trouble with the gin but hope it makes good cotton. I do not regret the delay in sending it to market. It is true, cotton has declined in price in Europe but it is unknown how a it has got up to its former price and if it has got up to its former price and if you can have your crop ready to ship to New Orleans by the first of January you will be, I think, in good time for the market. and we will get better prices for the cottons. I think it will sell for 15 to 18 cents at Nuworleans for the cottons. Spanish worth 1 not superior. This all among mountain this place.

17199

next, but may decline after that. It will
be important to have it sent to market
early in January. There has been so
many steam boat accidents of late,
that I would not ship the cotton on
board of any boat who had not an
experienced engineer, and a careful
experienced Captain. Ship with now
that will have any combustible on
their upper deck. I advise you to be
careful in selecting a good boat with
careful & experienced engineers
commanders, and take no less for
it than 15 cents pr lb. at Nashville. I have
wrote Col. M. White that you will
ship it to him as soon as ready for
market. Send on your bill for sup
plies as soon as you can judge of the
time that you can ship the cotton
so that he can have the supplies all
ready of good quality, to send by the
return of the Boats. The description
you gave of the colts will write you
fully about it the first leisure
time. Shoe and your young Simmons
some of the colts, 2 years, next spring. I
believe they are the best breed there
now in America. One of his colts per=
=form pretty well, has blood will sell

for ten thousand dollars. I am
sorry to hear Mr Adams is meditating
nothing with regard to Mr Hennings
I have wrote South - let the worst
be attended to, & both
will get well - little thought has
been too long neglected, let the
bandage be put on as directed
& immediately get some Dr Hogg to plane
it, & prescribe the treatment & treat
ment - let the leg must be bandaged
so that the hip cannot move, & her
must lie on her back - attend to this
position.

I am happy to hear that William and
Stockly has got relieved from their disor
ders and Vincent bowels - would to God my
friend Mr McDonnel was also delivered.

If Mr Shute wishes to sell his
place, know his lowest terms and
payments, before you buy in form
me of them he is a shrewd man,
and his place the way the water is
divided, not valuable as a separate
farm but to you, if you could
get from Mr Hill all west of his
line, as far north as the decent of the
hill that leads to the spring it would
be a valuable acquisition to our
homestead farm make enquiry
first of Mr Shute & then of Mr Hill what

17200

cash will take for them lands & hate
for his whole heart. Hale for that
first of his love. I must close. It is
late & I am fatigued. Present me to
all my friends. Write me
often & believe me your affectionate
father

Andrew Jackson

P.S. Mr Earle
requests you to
present his compliments to
A. Jackson Esqr

Father last
letter of
1825 Nov 23

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES, Washington, } Novr 27th 1833.

PAY to Andrew Jackson or bearer,

fifty — — — dollars, 100

Andrew Jackson

59 DOLLS. 100

17201

Washington Novr 27th 1833 —

My dear Sir,

your private & confidential letter of the 28th of October last, with your private letter of previous date have been rec^d but the despatches referred to in the letter have not come to hand, which we regret as we cannot take any measures on the subject of running the boundary line until those despatches are received. Your duplicate correspondence we have read your confidential letter with care, and astonishment, and have duly noted its contents. Astonishment that you would intrust such a letter, without a cipher, to the mail, and that upon the ground stated in your letter "the amount designated for this object was quite inadequate" that "had authorised you to apply the money" and "that you had made the amount desired known" as the way which according to your calculation, would be sufficient for the purpose" but that "you might be constrained to your inspection, to apply my private letters authorised you to apply it to corruption, where nothing could be farther from my intention than to make such an idea to be conveyed. Your inspection was primarily to make a commercial treaty, and to fix a permanent boundary between us & Mexico, that would be for the mutual benefit of both and promote for us lasting peace friendship and good will, and if a person was obtained to

17202

to have it unencumbered by fraudulent grants as that of Florida - for this purpose you received general instructions, and was limited to the movement of five millions for the cession to the ground desired, and that the Mexican Government might in all claims for grants of Louisiana that had been given, whose conditions were not complied with and transfer to us an unencumbered title, you were left to your discretion in the stipulations of the treaty, to stipulate for setting a part such sum as might be thought by the minister of Mexico a just indemnity for those individuals to satisfy them for such surrender, the consideration named in your instructions not to be exceeded, or increased by such stipulation as the United States could not be interested in the application of the consideration to be paid by us, all we wanted was the cession by Mexico, this was the what your discretion by my private letters was drawn to, but I pray you be careful least these shrewd fellows may not draw you into imputations of attempting to be the sole officers

The case is a plain & clear one you are authorised to give five millions

5 Dollars for the expense of Texas as far west as the crow flies. Disorderly persons attempts the office, but hope we have made sundry grants on certain conditions which have not been complied with. Justice says that these grants ought to have some refunding for these grants. Therefore on your stipulating that your Govt will pay D. B. C. certain amount of the 5 millions we will cede to you for this consideration the balance of the 5 millions of Texas east of the point named, unencumbered with any grant but Mr Austins. Surely you have a right to make this stipulation without any imputation upon you or this government either upon you or this government as the expense all the U. S. is entitled to is the expense not now incurred applies the consideration. Therefore I respect the best means to secure the object is left to your discretion. But I admonish you to give these shrewd fellows no room to charge you with any tampering with them offers to obtain the expense thro corruption

17203

exercising your sound discretion

your duty is to obtain an unencumbered
claim of Texas to the boundary named
for the consideration limited, and the
business of the Mexican Government is
to lay up the encumbrances upon it
as they come, and you to agree to any
such work for the express
the consideration, to those stipulated
ed for the treaty. We are not interes
=ted in their distribution of the consider
=ation. But we do not desire that the
treaty upon should be obtained without
any just imputation of corruption
on our part. Bring this to a close
as speedily as possible, and if you
cannot now make a boundary
write us that we may take measures
to make the necessary communica
=tion. Then you will see that we are
the line of the proposition of Mexico
=ges. I cannot help again bespeak
conclude by drawing your attention to
your instructions. My private
letters. Let us have a boundary without
the imputation of corruption
I will hold you welcome like more effectually
I am very respectfully
yr. Obt. Servt.
Col. A. Butler & Andrew Jackson
Minister at Mexico

New York 28 Nov 1833

My dear Sir,

Your letter of the 26th inst. enclosing one from Messrs Crowder & Thayer, and a draft on the Branch Bank for six hundred dollars has been received. I will attend to your request with the greatest pleasure, the moment your servant arrives and the gentleman from the East deliver the new frieze.

I am most happy to hear from you that your health is good. I have no doubt but what you will have a visitation as time gets this winter; but, hitherto, the more disappointing you have had, the more to encounter the more glory has been the result. I hope it may continue to be so, and have not the least doubt but that it will. It is fortunate too, for you & your friends, that the incidents of the day, have a tendency to improve your health. Believe you are the only one, known, at the least of, upon whom the same effect is produced.

Now

17204

Mrs Swinton and my daughter tender their affectionate thanks for your kind remembrance of them.

We are doing a world of business at our office, the importation of the year and the value thereof, exceeding what they were 4 years ago, almost as two to one — In the year 1829, the foreign arrivals, in this port, were 1300. and the value of the imports 35 millions. In 1832, the last year, the foreign arrivals were 1800, being 500 more than they were 4 years ago and the value of Imports 45 millions — This year, in the three first quarters, the foreign arrivals exceeded the whole of last year by 40 or 50 in number, and the value of the Imports is 50. millions, five millions more than the whole of the last year — And, in despite of all the clamour & difficulty about money, all our bonds are paid & all

the Banks, the Merchants continue to pay their notes. The prosperity & riches of the country, cannot be estimated. Our City, in 25 years, will be as large as Paris, and its trade twice as great — But, I shall fatigue you with my speculations & must therefore close, with assurances of continued attachment & respect.

Saml. Smyth

His Excellency

Andrew Jackson

Washington

17205

Lud. 30th Nov. 1833

Mr Swortwout —
acknowledges
the $600 for Conveyance
will attend to it — the
Revenue exceeds the
most sanguine ex=
=pectation —

Nash. 24th Nov 1852.

Dear Sir,

When Judge White was here in October, he was asked whether he had any objection to a nomination as a candidate for the Presidency by a resolution of the Legislature. I am told that he denounced this scheme, and declared himself in favor of a convention of delegates from the States of the Union, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. After his departure another project was prepared with the great zeal by a few. On Monday last I was invited to a meeting of some of Van Buren's friends in the Legislature when this matter was discussed. These friends felt themselves terribly situated, by reason of their local connexion with Judge White or his friends in the Eastern part of the State. It was my opinion that efforts should be privately used, to suppress the whole matter and if resolutions were introduced, without a word of debate, to move that they be laid on the table, which course it was unanimously resolved should be taken. Whether Wm. G. Anderson, the member who was to move this project will be diverted from his purpose remains to be seen. I think he sees that the prospect is gloomy. Already, I fear that we are on the eve of another heated contest for the Presidency —

17206

If it cannot be arrested, Van Burens friends will meet it every where like Men. No matter what "Richmond" may take the field: as for mine humble self, I shall hang to him as long as he has breath in him —

Men will stine to produce mischief in Tennessee, to stir up strife and create doubts — but rest assured that the "Magician" will lect the field in our State —

Mr Gwendy before he left here was questioned on the subject of Van Burens claims and came out with a positive declaration that he was desired be a friend to Van Buren — & this declaration was made to more than one individual. It was out of the question for him to leave here without being misunderstanding him on this matter.

Yours Obt Servt,

Alfred Balch —

Genl Jackson

Washington.

1833
Alfred Balch
Political

Private

Saturday night Novr 30th 1833,

Dear Sir

Your note was received & answer returned verbally that you could get the message to night if you would come up - not having read all your note when read, being surrounded with a crowd, I did not until this moment read that part, saying you were sick - the message is ready for you if you are well enough to come up in the morning if not, send up your confidential man who can get the message & also the veto on the land bill, but on a pledge that no one gets a copy until delivered to congress - I am admonished from last year, to adopt this rule - if Coles gets a copy the Bank will have an answer ready prepared - therefore it must go into no hands but purely confidential.

I have seen judge Wayne - he says he will do nothing that will split the party - but tells me what I never knew before, that Mr ~~Stevenson~~ told him before he left congress that he would not be a candidate for the Speakers chair & induced him to let his name go to the public which has placed him in a delicate position as ex-speaker - they friends ought to have an understanding on this subject - Stevenson ought not to be brought forward unless he can be surely elected - judge Wayne says he is sure that he can be - if so, he is true & faithful - but others think he committed a fault - therefore it is that votes ought to be computed

Yrs Andrew Jackson

Hon. R. Dallas Esqr

17207

F. P. Blair Esqr
Washington

[1833]

Washington Decr. 1st 1833

Dear Andrew,

I enclose you a copy of my message which will be delivered tomorrow at 12 o'clock - and having got thro this laborious business, I will have time, I hope, shortly to write you fully - but notwithstanding the promise in your last, of the 13th ultimo, that you would write weekly, both Sarah & myself are yet without any advice from you since the 13th ult. Sarah has wrote you, which I enclose, & which will give you all the domestic news, & as it is now late, & I am very much fatigued, I shall close by commending you, that I am anxiously awaiting for the ct. of our cotton - the amount of debts of the farm to be met out of the cotton, that I may make arrangements for the payment of the balance of the debts due Mr. Hall for the Lands.

I am yr. affectionate father
Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson jnr. Esqr.

17210

A. Jackson Jnr. Esq
Hermitage
Tennessee

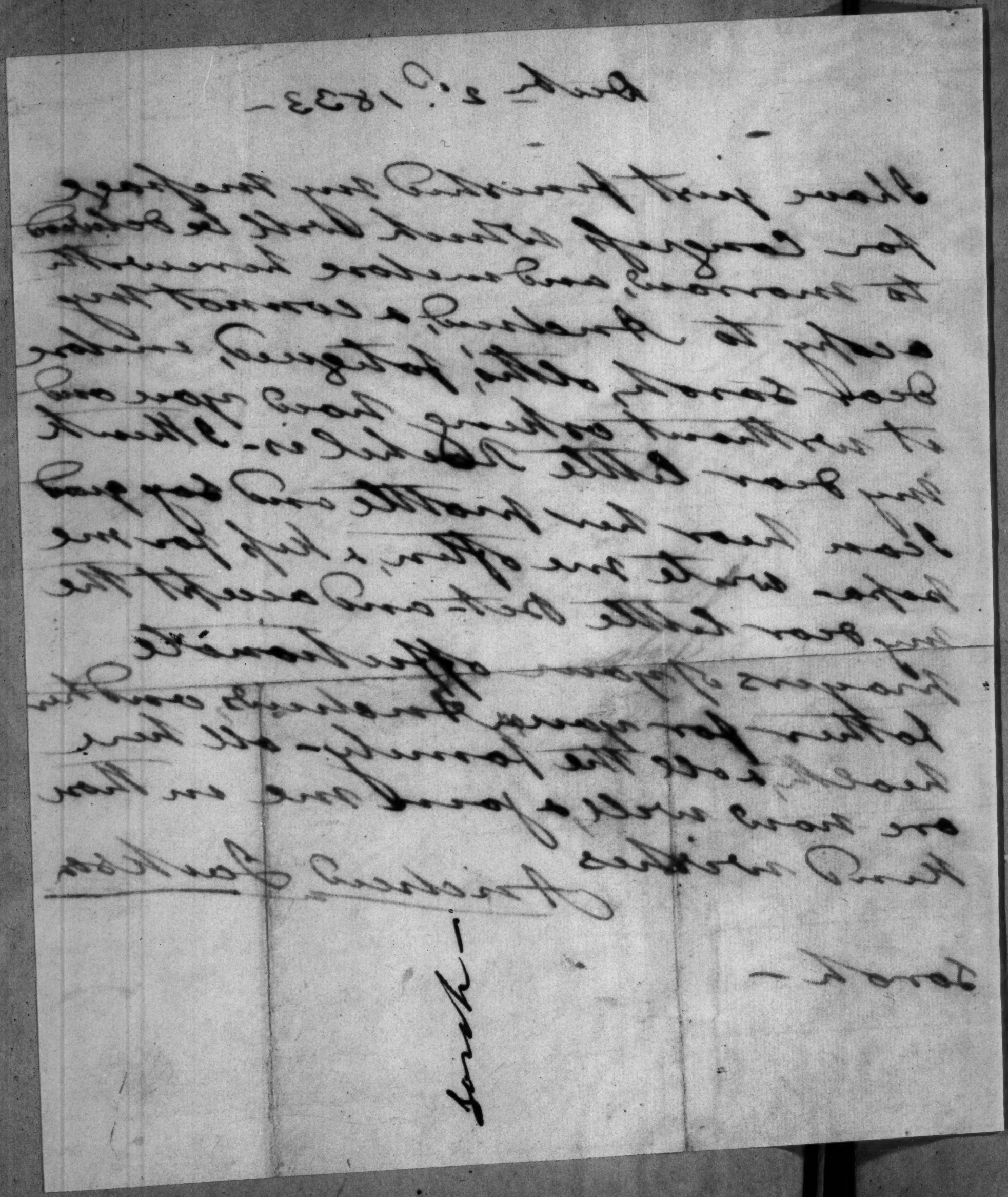
Decr 2nd 1833 –

I have just finished my message for Congress which will be delivered to morrow, and enclose herewith a copy to Andrew, & cannot my dear Sarah, allow, fatigued, enclose it without asking how you and my dear little Rachel is – I think I can hear her prattle and say good papa write me often, & keep for me my dear little Pet – and accept the prayers of your affectionate father for your health, & all the family – all here are now well, & joined me in their kind wishes

Andrew Jackson

Sarah –

17212



My Son

I send you enclosed a copy of my message will be this day delivered at Washington.

I have no time to write you only to say that since the 4th Instt. I have not rec'd a line from you tho' you must be aware of the anxiety of my mind to hear how South Carolina the Babe is, as well as the balance of the family, and how you prospr with the crop, and the amount of Cotton picked out &c

Present me kindly to Sarah & keep the best lot for me and believe me affectionately yours,

Andrew Jackson

Andrew Jackson jr.

17213

Andrew Jackson Esq

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES,
Washington, } Decbr, 3rd 1833

PAY to S. Boulonger or bearer,
Seven hundred sixty seven dollars, 03/100

Andrew Jackson

767 — DOLLS. 03/100

17210

Nashville December 3. 1833.

My dear Sir;

The General Assembly adjourned on yesterday after a session of eleven weeks.

The senatorial election has been so long over that it seems scarcely proper to refer to it now. It may not be amiss however to state some of the circumstances which accompanied its progress, and which prove what little reliance can be placed in some people who profess to be governed by principles of honor and truth. At the session of eighteen hundred and thirty one, a few individuals, actuated not by the most laudable motives brought out Foster to defeat Mr. Grundy, but it was soon discovered that the Legislature were not disposed to fill the appointment so long before it became vacant. At the commencement of the called session of eighteen hundred and thirty two a vigorous effort was made by the friends of Grundy & Foster, and it was soon discovered, even by the partizans of the latter that the former would be elected, under a full persuasion of this truth they applied to, and urged Major Eaton to suffer his name to be run with a full assurance that after balloting a few times for Foster they would unite upon Eaton which would unquestionably elect him. Upon this assurance he suffered his name to be used and the result at that session showed how little faith was due to their promises. At the recent session the same inducements were held out to him

17216

without the slightest intention of ever complying with their intimations or promises. Indeed I am informed by a gentleman in whose words I can confide that Judge Anderson promised on the morning of Mr. Grundy's election that if obliged to vote between Grundy and Eaton he would support the former. Indeed in the whole course of my acquaintance I know of no one in the stability of whose political friendship or sound principles on public measures I have less confidence than in Judge A. He is actuated by a restless ambition, is subject to the control of weak men, and as poor Darby was in the habit of saying of those he disliked, he is wholly deficient in moral stamina.

Judge Anderson and a few others were indiscreet enough early in the session to prepare resolutions to nominate Judge Hugh L. White for the next President. The under current was in motion for a few days, but subsided, and I had believed that the friends of the measure had decently abandoned it. In that however I was mistaken. Ten days ago the measure was brought forward with increased energy, and persuasion and intreaty employed to insure its success. A few of us however took grounds against it, and its friends had the mortification to find that they were placed in a small minority, and reluctantly gave up their object. In the course which I took on the subject I was actuated by no unkind feeling

towards Judge White, but I considered it too early to bring the matter forward, and it seemed to me that delicacy should prevent Tennessee from taking the lead in the manifestation of her wishes. We have now the President, and by the ordinary course of events, we have no right to expect a selection of another of our citizens in the next fifty years. Such a movement too ~~would~~ in my humble judgement would in some degree have added to the embarrassments of the Administration, and produced distrust among its friends. In due time doubtless some course will be taken by the friends of the different aspirants to unite parties, and when that is the case, it will be more becoming in Tennessee to follow than to lead.

We passed a resolution approving of your course in relation to the removal of the deposites from the United States bank, which I shall forward to you in a few days.

I have nothing to say about Judge making, but you will permit me to observe, that the impression which prevails that Lacy will be appointed is very unacceptable to our Bar. I heard a conversation among several Lawyers a short time since, and among the objections to Lacy was that of his relationship to Nath.l A. McNairy, who it was thought he would retain as clerk notwithstanding (as they alleged) his incapacity. This they did believe would not be done by any

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other person whose name is before you.

If nothing prevents it, I intend early in the spring to pay you a visit.

I shall be happy to hear from you when you have leisure to write a line.

Wishing you health and success, I am, dear Sir, sincerely your friend

W. Carroll

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson.
Washington City.

Governor Carroll
Feb. 3d. 1833—

I called the attention of Congress to the subject in my last annual message and informed them that such measures as were within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury had been taken to enable them to judge whether the public deposits in the Bank of the U. States were entirely safe. But that as his usual powers might be inadequate to that object, I recommended the subject to Congress as worthy of their serious investigation; declaring it as my opinion that an inquiry into the transactions of that institution, embracing the branches as well as the principle Bank, was called for by the credit which was given throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching their character, and which if true might justly excite the apprehension that they were no longer a safe depository for the public money. The extent to which the examination then recommended was gone into is spread upon your journals, and is too well known to require to be stated. Such as was made resulted in a report from a majority of the Committee of Ways & Means touching certain specified points only, concluding with

with a resolution that the Government deposits might safely be continued in the Bank of the United States. This resolution was adopted at the close of the Session by the vote of a majority of the House of Representatives. Although I may not always be able to concur in the views of the public interest, or the duties of its agents which may be taken by the other departments of the Government, or any of their branches, I am nevertheless totally incapable of receiving otherwise than with the most sincere respect, all suggestions or opinions proceeding from such a source, or in respect to more one and more entitled to do so, than to the House of Representatives. But it will be seen from the brief views, at this time taken of the subject by myself, as well as the more ample ones presented by the Secretary of the Treasury that the change in the deposits which has been ordered has been deemed to be called for by considerations which are not affected by the proceedings referred to, and which if correctly viewed by that department, rendered its act a matter of imperious duty. Even if it were admitted, that the decision of the House

of representatives was a correct deduction
from the premises which were considered
by that body.

Looking on you do, for the most
part, unanimously from the principles
the states by election, and hearing all
parties fairly, opportunely to
know their sentiments, the present
congress will be currently solicitous
to carry into full & fair effect the
will of their constituents in regard
to this institution. It will be for those
in whose behalf we all act, to de-
cide, whether the Executive Depart-
ment of the government have been
found in the line of its duty, or, with
the evidence before it that the Bank
was giving a direction to its affairs,
which, unless speedily arrested, must inevi-
tably lead to an unprecedented and ruinous
pressure upon the pecuniary affairs of
the country, it had delayed to take an
occasion, the only step by which so great
an evil could be averted. The public
distress thus occasioned might have been
well

69B

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

New York 3rd Decr 1833

Received from His Excellency Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, by the hands of Saml. Swartwout, six hundred dollars, being the difference, in exchange, agreed to be received by us, for a new carriage and harness, this day delivered to his servant man, and his old carriage and harness, which we hereby acknowledge to have received. Duplicate receipts having been signed as above.

Prowell & Thayer.

$600

My dear Sir,

You will receive, as above, a receipt for the six hundred dollars, for the exchange of your carriage and harness. Your servant man delivered the your letter of the 27th ult this morning, and Sunday since leave this city on Thursday morning the 5th Inst. for home by the steam-boat line, in order that he may avoid injury to the carriage from the very muddy state of the roads. Mr.

17218

Thayer goes on with him and view attend to the safe conveyance of it all the way to Washington. The Barouche is most beautiful and cannot fail to please you, as it has done every body who has seen it. I shall take care that Agusta has bands & proper directing on his ~~rout~~ route home.

I have only time before the mail closes to subscribe myself with great respect & respectfully yours,

Sam. Swartwout

His Excellency
The President
Washington

Inspectors Rowels
& Thayer, incept
for $600. in full
of exchange of
Carriages - Date
Oct. 1833 - H. J

Dinner at 7 o'clock Decemb.r 3.d 1833

Dear Sir

This day, at four o'clock Mr Biddle & his committee, made a long & elaborate report, on the removal of the deposits, and on the direct road to your Cabinet on that subject, & also in explanation of the Report of the Gov.t Directors in relation to the expence act 1830. It was occupied forty or 50 pages octavo, and is characterized by bitterness & violence; indeed, if the American People do not see & feel the Bank, and its managers, with a more decided expression of their condemnation than has yet been made manifest, I have very much mistaken their character. I have reason to believe that Congress on reading this tirade, will feel themselves called upon by every sense of duty to the country to present a bold and unbroken front on the side of the Administration; indeed the Bank has taken such a stand, as will admit of no neutrals. This last struggle, this expiring effort is intended rather as an attack on the Administration, than a defence of measures, which are in themselves indefensible. The Gov.t Directors come in for a share of the abuse, but we are so strongly armed with facts, which will speedily appear, as cannot fail

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to have a powerful influence on the public mind, and must completely overthrow all the flimsy sophistry of Mr Riddle.

In all Mr. Riddle's labours, he has not found time to explain the $23,000 appropriated and paid by him, nobody knows to whom, or for what purpose, Indeed there is not the slightest allusion made to those expenditures, they cannot be explained.

McQuam has made his appeal, it will injure only himself. The Bank men are dissatisfied; it falls short of their expectations in point of ability & efficiency; and will effectually seal the political fate of its author.

I have the honor to remain
Your Obt Svt
John T Sullivan

The Ex
The President of the U S

Wm Lee Lewis
U.S. Senate
Bill & Journal
enclose

Free

Andrew Jackson,
President of the U.S. States
City of Washington

17222

Hon. Roger B. Taney
Sec'y of the Treasury.

Bridgeton N.J. Dec 5th 1833

Sir,

Having commenced writing yesterday about fifteen minutes before the Mail closed & my thoughts turning on your opinion when Mr Gen'l, I committed an error in giving you the wrong title, for which you will excuse me — I have since read the Presidents message — On the subject of the Deposits there is an independence of character exhibited worthy the Hero of New-Orleans & the President of a Nation of Freemen — I have read Mr Duanes exposition — It struck me as a departure from the dignity & independence, which we are in the habit of attaching to his high Office, that he should be under the necessity of asking his "Papa," how he should act in the difficulty he had brought upon himself —

His arguments are weak — Every One knows the President has the responsibility — If the Minister does wrong, the question is immediately asked, why does the President continue him?

On the 3d & 4th days of Augt last, I put up at "Congress Hall," Cape Island — Mr Biddle had the seat next to me at Dinner — He was warm in his encomiums on Mr Duanes character & very confident as to the course he would pursue — I am afraid Mr D. has been playing a wrong game — The friends of freedom will exult that we have a President who knows when & how to "strike a blow." Yours very respectfully

J.W. Crane

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Isaac W Crane

* 1833

J. W. Croney letter
to Mr. Janney relative
=notice of Mr. Duane
with respect to Mr.
J. Duane on the 3rd & 4th
days of August 1833 –
– this gives a clue
to the course of Mr.
Duane & he filed
with the others
papers relating to
the criminal & the
Depositions & Mr Duane's
course of Conducting
selection of the Rec=
=ency – U. S.

Treasury

1833
Dec. 6th Rec.d the Within amount
of one Hundred & Eight Dollars
in full this day

Tucker & Thompson
By J. M. Stewart

17235

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES.
Washington, } Decr 6th 1833

PAY to Messrs Tucker & Thompson or order
one hundred & eight — dollars, 100

Andrew Jackson

108 . DOLLS. 100

17236

Mon.r Andrew Jackson

1833 To Jos. A. Tucker & Thompson

July	11th	Cut Blk Cloth Tucker Suit for Hay	$26
Sept	14	Putting Breast Pocket to Blk Coat	0.50
	30	Cutting Coat & Cutting Mixt Pants for Suit	30.—
		Bring cur.t Ck. to A. Jackson Jdg 29 March 1833	
Nov	16	Cut Blk Doeskin Cloth Surtout	46 —
	26	Mixt Cassi.r Vest for Surt. Charles	5 —
	30	Putting Breast Pocket in Blk Coat	0.50
			$108.00
		deduct Blk Jet ~~Cl~~ Ck. to Geo Hay	26
			$82.00

Tucker & Thompson

Raleigh Oct. 7th 1833

Dear Sir.

This will be handed you by my Son Rufus K. Polk, at present a student of the University of Virginia; who visits Washington during a short Winter vacation. I take the liberty of introducing him to you, not with a hope or expectation, that you should pay him any attention, other, than a mere how day - but to gratify a wish he has to see you.

I am dear Sir
your most Obt
Servant
Wm H. Polk

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Genl W. Polk —
My dear Son —
Rec.d this day
Andw Jackson.

Washington Decr 8th 1833

Dear Andrew — I have received but two letters from you since you reached home. I have wrote you often and would not write now as I am labouring under severe pain of side & breast, was it not that I have just received a letter from Mr Hollingsworth which gives me reason to believe that there is some difficulty between you & him about an engagement for another year. I have written him that I had authorised you, after you took a full view of every thing to employ him again but if that be lost just expect to get more than cost you — Davidson will justify it. That better to abandon farming then to keep it up for the benefit of an overseer. Time & debt, as it had for two years past. That he might rest assured he would not get more. I have only to add on this head, that if his management has been good, & honest, continue him on the same terms as last year, but no more. This is more than the farm will justify.

17229

but as he is there, & the hands accustomed
to him better to continue him
than risque a new one - who might
require as more than his wages -
With these remarks I leave you
to make the arrangement with
him on the same terms as last
year, nothing more - It is simple &
if he hire & then employ another
and let them know of it, that
if the amount of work is not enough
he must furnish the balance
out of his own means - We have to
buy & pay cash for the porte-feuille
hundred dollars with the supply of
last year is extravagant wages & and
no more is to be given - The price
of cotton must fall & when it
does it will come down very low
I'd say that I hope the will be
able to write, often, & inform me how her
& the little pet is - It is a pleasure to
hear from you all, and it is strange
to me that you Candrew, cannot find
time once a week to drop me a line
as to Sarah, she has the dear little Rachel
to attend to, & the concerns of her house
hold that I know for some weeks

will keep her engaged in nursing
its order, will prevent her from
writing often, but you certainly
could spare as much time weekly
as would tell me how old, and
all things are.

Kiss Sarah & little Rachel
for me, and believe me affectionately yours

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr jnr

P.S. Take care of your Bolivar
colts. Major Donelson now here
bids fair to make a fast note
animal. The best his known holy
a mile the 3rd gallop she made. The
brown bids fair to be good runner

A. J

2

17230

Confidential.

Philadelphia
Dec 9th 1833

My dear Sir.

I have this moment completed a very hasty perusal of Mr Biddles Bank report and beg leave to refer to two circumstances of which I am reminded by it. It commences by stating that shortly after your accession it was distinctly intimated that Mr Biddles return to the Country in regard of the Bank &c and that "It is understood that soon after that event a meeting was held in Washington of the principal Chiefs to consider the means of perpetuating their mis authority and the perpetuity of the Bank was the most prominent object of the Parties assembled" and that the Bank distinctly announced its determination not to belong to any party or to participate in Political contentions in other words ~~the objects~~ the Principal chiefs were defeated in their most prominent object. In the first place I wish to assert that no such meeting was held ~~[illegible]~~ if it had I altho not a Chief was so circumstanced then as that I must have known it. And that no such no such object was entertained is evident from the fact that after the pretended defeat of the chiefs when that part of your first message which refers to the Bank was under discussion every member

of your cabinet was of opinion that the subject should be omitted altogether as were many of your friends out of the Cabinet This I will recollect my opinion coincided with yours and I heard those of many members — It is not probable that if these chiefs had been defeated in their most favourite object and knowing from the course of the Bank in the case to which it refers that, that institution was adverse to them that they would have wished you to withhold the expression of your views, views you entertained as long I have had the pleasure to know you and which you expressed when I first saw you at your Home in Nashville —

As to Mr Gallatin's Book on Banking I have been informed by a Gentleman in whom I have perfect confidence that this Book was written by Mr G. under an understanding that he was to be rewarded for it by the Pennsylvania of the N. J. Branch and that when Mr Biddle found that arrangement could not be made he offered to pay Mr G. one thousand dollars for his labour I communicate this last circumstance in confidence because my informant will not permit me to quote him and in order I should have an investigation that inquiries may be so directed as to elicit this truth — The

Report ought to be, I have no doubt will be and is susceptible of being shown to be most uncandid and unsatisfactory

With the best attachment
Your friend & Servant
James A Hamilton

To
The President
of the U S
Washington

17232

Referred to
Mr. Randolph for
his perusal and
notice of the facts
as stated & the time
being alledged within
return this letter
as soon as perused
& noted — A. J.

"Great is the mystery of godliness"

Dec 10th 1833

= Trinity is One = Common Meter composed 5 December 1833.
by "Old Florida"

1 Almighty God, before thy throne;
An hole of grace appears;
Clad in the garments of thy son;
And bathed with contrite tears.

2 Jesus my Saviour Thou will hear;
My advocate confess'd;
Father, I will that they be near:
Whose faith hath made them blest.

3 Father forgive them, all their sins,
Who ask, believingly;
Confessing and, thy favour wins;
Blot their iniquity.

4 Remember still, that Thou the Just,
For the unjust did give;
Freely put out mortal dust:
That man though we might live.

5 Now the door of entrance made.
To Thy eternal rest;
Thou let them come the debt Paid:
And be forever blest.

6 Their garments, cleansed in my blood;
And white as driving snow;
The Holy Spirit sent by God:
Makes them the Three to know.

7 The Godhead now, I have revealed,
To all of my Elect;
We three in one our grace will yield:
To all whom we respect.

8 The Father cries, with pleased hand,
My dear "beloved son;"
Within my mansions there is room;
Come all, come every one.

9 The Angels hear the Heav'nly voice,
Proceeding from the Throne;
And with redeemed saints rejoice:
That Trinity is one.

"There shall be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth"

Hark blow ye, the trumpet blow — Judgment Day — Composed 7th December 1833. by "Old Florida"

1 Jesus to Judge the world,
In righteousness appears;
He is banned hath unfurl'd;
The guilty, trembling fears;
The hour of Judgement, is come;
Returned ye ransomed Saints return.

2 "Blow ye the trumpet blow"
The awful summons give;
All Nations hear and know;
The Just with God shall live.
The hour of Judgement now is come;
Returned ye ransom'd Saints return.

3 Come those who faithful are,
Your fears all leave behind;
"The bright and morning star;"
You and your Saviour find.
The hour of Judgement now is come
Returned ye ransom'd Saints return.

4 Thy rest I have prepar'd,
Near to my Fathers seat;
My glory, thy reward:
And earth beneath thy our feet;
The hour of Judgement now is come.
Return ye ransom'd Saints return.

5 Blow loud the trumpet again;
My Angell louder blow;
Let Heaven pre long the stained;
My Saints to glory go:
The hour of Judgement now is come,
Return ye ransom'd Saints, return.

6 Again the trumpet sound.
The awful notes prolong;
"And earth remotest bound",
Yield up the guilty throng:
The hour of Judgement now is come,
Depart ye cursed from the Throne.

7 See Mercy's door closed well;
Bar'd with the arm of God;
The gates of awful Hell:
Be widely open throw'd;
The hour of Judgement now is done;
Depart ye cursed from the Throne.

8 Oh! what a Heav'nly sound;
Salute my ravished ear
The Saints and Angels round;
To praise the Saviour near
The hour of Judgement now is gone.
And Echo sounded from the Throne.

17233

— Repeat the last line of each verse. —

Copied from the original and presented
by the Author, who is an old tried
friend that has stood by the
President
in days that "tried Mens souls",
who humbly prays that it may
be found worthy his acceptance.

Tallahassee December 10th
1838.

Augusta Price. expence of Carriage

D. re- tom (to road Toll, and

Frontis Washington - horse feed) to Baltimore — $1-37.72

Dec-11th 1838 at Baltimore — — — 50 —

To Philadelphia — — — 7. 37.72

At Philadelphia — — 1-00

To Newyork — — — 1-00

At Newyork — — — 1.50

At French (charged to D. private acct) — 4.00

Mr Swortwout paid to Philadelphia to be paid to him — 10

16.75

From Philadelphia to Washington — 9.75

French Town to Baltimore — 37.750

Contra Credit — by cash — from A. Jackson for expence of carriage & horses — 20-

Mr Skinner — — — 5

Mr Reeides — — — 10

Ten dollars received by Mr Swortwout — — 10

45

37-50

charges brought down — 7.50

From Baltimore to Washington — 2.49.72

=ton 1.87.72 1.62.72 — 3.01.72

~~Debited~~ with Augusta — a ~~dollar~~ dollar

Mr D. from him ~~one~~ dollar

1.72 cents leaving due 4 dollars

paid for French — A. J. to pay

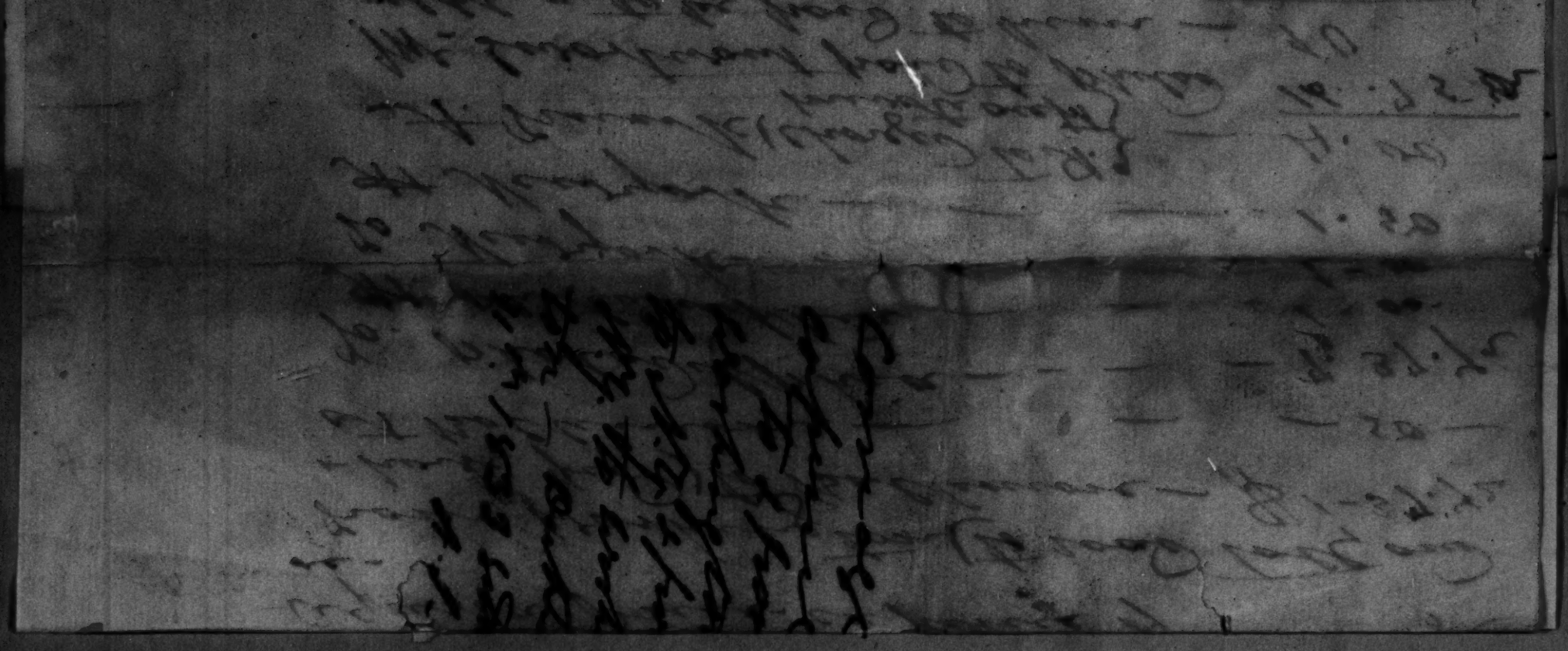
Reeides ~~ten~~ dollar & Skinner

ten, & Swortwout ten — A. Jackson

Augustus Price

17285'

the Intruders — Whether it will, or
will not be expedient & proper, if the
intruders cannot be removed, that a
proclamation should precede
it, similar to that of Mr Madison
on a former occasion



Private and confidential. New Orleans 13th December 1833

My Dear Sir

It becomes a painful and unpleasant duty for me, to communicate to you the result of our Senatorial election. the views and the opinions expressed by me whilst at Washington have unfortunately been realised. Alexander Porter, a foreigner by Birth, an alien by the Laws of our Country, has been elected to the Senate of the United States and our party has been entirely defeated. The causes, in my opinion which produced this result can be traced directly to the selection of the Union Bank, and the Commercial Bank of New Orleans as the depositories of the public money. this, my Dear Sir, is the only cause of the defeat of our party and I have no hesitation in saying, that had the Secretary of the Treasury made choice of any other Banks, this mortifying result never would have taken place. It is a well known fact, that the Union Bank of Louisiana is under the immediate control of the partisans of Henry Clay, the directors, are, and have always been opposed to the present administration, and to the principles advocated by our chief Magistrate, and in all elections they have exerted their almost influence, in a pecuniary point of view in opposing and attempting to break down any friends of the present administration. The directors of the Commercial Bank are also the violent enemies of Andrew Jackson, they have opposed him, and his principles on all occasions and the actual President of this institution, is the brother in Law of that immaculate George Poindexter under whose control, and at whose work, he is the willing menial. Under those circumstances it may be said with great truth that the Union Bank is the corrupt machine, of which Henry Clay is the sole director and the Commercial Bank, the repository of the feelings and corrupt principles of George Poindexter. Under this peculiar state of things the selection of those two Banks, has given redoubled vigour to our opponents, and at the same time was almost a death blow to our party. For some time previous to the present

17236

Senatorial election, immense sums of money have been discounted by those Banks, for their immediate partisans, whilst Individuals, standing equally high in the community, but opposed to their principles, and friendly to the present administration, have been refused all kinds of participation of the public money, with which the directors are at present disagreeing. It may be a considerable time before our party will be able to raise themselves to that proud eminence, which the elections of 28 and 32, had once placed them. We have fought our battles against corruption heretofore, and we are determined to pursue the same course, over, and over again. Our party has been labouring for years past against the moneed influence of our opponents, and we once hailed with pleasure and exultation, the determination of our Chief Magistrate, of withdrawing the public deposits from a corrupt machine, but we were mortified in the extreme when we were informed that the Union Bank and the Commercial Bank had been selected as the future depositories, both banks equally corrupt, equally opposed to the principles of our party and who have already shewn their willingness to take the same stand against our party, and to employ the same corrupt means as the Bank of the United States.

In confirmation of the truth of the subject, I will, by the next mail transmit you a copy of a letter long since addressed to Mr Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the Union Bank, the original of which is on file in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

With reference, however, to the Election of Judge Porter as the Senator elect from this State, our Merchant friend Henry Carbiston Esq., has by this mail written to the President of the United States, and communicated some particulars respecting his qualification, and I am clearly of the opinion that he is not a Citizen of the United States, and if called upon to prove that fact

must inevitably place him in a very disagreeable ~~situation~~ situation, and I trust the question will be brought before the Senate —

I shall again write you on this Subject and Communicate some particulars respecting the Conduct of some of our most worthy friends on this Occasion — We are cursed with Traitors in our Ranks, Those however we could have made harmless, but being supported — my Estimated by the effects produced on our party in the Public Opinion, it may more than we could stand — We have been defeated, but not conquered

Be pleased, my Dear Sir, to make my respectful Compliments to your amiable Lady — and believe me to be, without hyperbole or dissimulation

Your friend
Albert Gallatin

N.

H. O. Blair Esquire
Washington,

17237

New York
Decr 13th 1833

Dear Sir

The unpreparedness I enter=
=tained as communicated in a former
letter that my health would not permit
me much longer to perform the arduous
duties of my office is confirmed by the
best medical advice I can obtain I
must therefore beg you to consider me
as desiring a renomination.

As the unfinished business of the
office will be best concluded under
my directions I propose unless you should
prefer a different course to yield the
place to my successor immediately after
the next April term of the Circuit Court.

With the truest attachment
Your friend & Servant
James A Hamilton

To
The President
of the United States
Washington

17238

[illegible]

Col. Hamilton
attend to this —
A. J.

The President
of the United States
Washington

New Orleans 14th December 1833,

My Dear Sir,

The contest for a Senator from this State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the Death of the late Josiah S Johnston is over, and I regret to inform you that we are defeated. The Election came on yesterday. 62 Members present; on the first Ballot.

Alexander Porter obtained 31 Votes.
Genl Joseph Walker . 30 "
Colo Nicholas . . . . . 1.

On the 2nd Ballot. Porter obtained 32 votes, and Genl. Walker 30. Consequently the former was elected.

This Election has terminated in the Selection of one of your most deadly and vindictive Enemies, as a Senator from this State, a Nullifier, by Birth, and principle, opposed to every measure of your administration.

I have no hesitation in saying that our defeat in this Election was produced from the circumstance of Selecting the Union, and Commercial Bank in this City, as the Depository of the public money; This opinion was freely expressed by me whilst in Washington, to our mutual friends, Mr B Lewis and H. O. Blair Esquires - and immediately after my return to this City confirmed to the utmost extent of my fears:

It is a misfortune, truly to be regretted, that we have been defeated by the Strategem and Cunning of our political Opponents operating on our friends at a distance - here we could meet them with equal Weapons, but at distant points we were unprepared and unacquainted with the means carried for our distruction;

When the information reached our City, that there Mr Banks had been Selected as the depository of the public funds, it was received with the utmost joy by our Opponents, and produced a despondency amongst our friends in a corresponding degree, from which we have never been enabled to recover;

The very idea of Selecting the Union Bank, which is acknowledged to be under the control of Henry Clay, and his immediate

13240-1

partizans, was humiliating indeed; but to add to our mortification still more was the Selection of the Commercial Bank, the President of which is the Brother in Law of that unprincipled and worthless mortal George Poindexter, this was indeed, my Dear Sir, too much for the Republican party in this City to stand; our opponents exulted, and our friends were humbled by the very means which we had fondly believed would have been our Support — the evil has been effected, We have been defeated, but not affeared my Dear Sir, We are not Conquered

Our Mutual friend Henry Carleton Esquire will write you by this mail, and Communicate some particulars respecting the Selection of this Senator elect, in regard to his Condition; in my humble Opinion he is not a Citizen of the United States — when the facts, on which I rest this assertion are laid before you, I apprehend you will concur with me in the Opinion; I have furnished Mr Carleton also with some documents in relation to this matter which he will transmit by this mail

We do most fervently pray, that you will cause the truth of the facts to be inquired into, and if we have a patriotism and love of Country in this Senator, the individual Elected as a Senator from that State, will not be permitted to take his Seat, he is an Alien in every sense of the Word, hostile in the extreme to every principle of Republicanism, and the willing tool of the Horse of War, Pestilence and famine.

I may probably hereafter give you some particulars respecting the Conduct of some of our friends in the Election, on the present Occasion I will merely mention the manner of Mr John Sheidell, he done all he could against us — notwithstanding his professed attachment for Mr Van Buren — Nicholson with his equal hypocrisy and dissimulation was also against us, Mr Carleton and Sheidell professed to be with us — what a curse it is to have such Wretches amongst us —

With sentiments of great regard and Esteem believe me to be truly and sincerely your friend

Mordecai Gordon

Washington Decr 15th 1833

Genl A Jackson

1832

Dear Andrew,

I am without letters from you or my dear boys, since the 6th ultimo, from which, I am fearful that sickness is the cause of your & her silence.

Thomas & Emma with their fine boy left us yesterday morning - we wanted them to stay with us longer, but the apprehension of fine weather & their anxiety to get home induced them off - it begins to snow & blow shortly after they left us, & I fear that the poor little one & Emma must have suffered on the journey yesterday - the weather is more moderate to day & for their sake, I hope it may continue until they get home, or reach the ship before it freezes.

Thomas informs me, that he has made pecuniary engagements about the building of his house that

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he finds he is unable to comply
with, being disappointed in receiving
that aid from his motherland
which he expected, when he com-
=menced it. I have told him, on
his application to borrow two
thousand dollars from me, that
here I could spare no funds - that
I had no certain information
as to the amount of my crop,
or the price my cotton would
command in market - that all
I could do here, was to give him
one hundred & fifty dollars to
aid him home. I thought I would
write you on the subject, knowing
my means, & as far as we could,
we would aid him, out of the
proceeds of the cotton when sold.
but he must hereafter live within
his means. I sincerely feel
for him, and have to request that
as soon as he reaches you, that
you & Uncle will make out a bill

of his debts already contracted
about his house, and forward
it to me, with the amount
of the cotton crop of this year
with the accounts against
my family & farm. That is
to be produced of the crop, and
after I have thus furnished,
I will make an estimate and
relieve him as far as I can
I wish you to send me an
the settlement with Mr Nichol
for the last cotton sold, of last
year's crop, that I may
see, & know how it has been
applied. I have the old gentleman
account current (-) you have not
taken it, and the last receipts from
the sale of the cotton was upwards
of $4700 - I have told Thomas very candidly
that I will not run myself in debt,
but I will do him as far as I can to sell
spare the means. I wish you
the boy Spielding sent from here, if
they can be spared from the farm,
and any other horses, that can be

17243

will spread, keeping off the form
moves to bind mules from, and
yield Thomas as much and in the
way as you can keeping rarely
houses on a farm is an eating
moth, therefore I have made the
suggestion to and Thomas in regard
his debts in this way - Let me hear
on the receipt of this the amount
of the crop of cotton the full
amount of the expence of the
farm, including corn, the wages, buildings & other outlay
for the use of the farm, and the
the amount of debt due by Thomas
then determine what can
I may, I can afford him
I have to often asked you
to write me, frequently
without being gratified, that I
shall cease to urge you. My health
is not good, my labour indeed poor
Help Sarah & my dear little Rose
for me - your affectionate
father
Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esq jr.

Private and Confidential

New Orleans 16th Decmr 1833,

My Dear Sir

I have taken the liberty to enclose herewith a Letter addressed to our mutual friend F. P. Blair Esquire, Editor of the Globe, which you will be pleased to deliver in person — That Communication, altho' addressed to Mr Blair, is intended for the very particular examination of yourself, as well as that of the President of the United States, to whom I have requested Mr Blair to submit it;

With reference to a Copy of a Letter accompanying my Communication to Mr Blair, which I had addressed to Mr McLane, then Secretary of the Treasury, under date 21st December 1832, you will perceive an examination was written upon my own responsibility, without any intimation from Mr McLane to that effect; my particular, and I may with great truth say, only object was to guard General Jackson, from the identical evil which have been fastened upon us by Mr Taney. It would seem that We, the Republicans in this Section of the Union, are doomed, may politically cursed with the misrepresentations of our Opponents, our best plans defeated, and our cause ruined by designing hypocritical Wretches, who are listened to with marked attention, and their deceitful recommendations acted upon and consummated without consulting the real friends of the Administration; This has of late, been so frequently the case with us, that our party begin to despond, and to give up every thing as lost — I have however remonstrated, and encouraged them to a continued perseverance in the good cause, under the expectation, and indeed I may say Hope, that our cause must eventually prevail — and that justice will be done to us in the end —

The circumstance of selecting the Union, and Commercial Banks in this City, as Depositories of the public Monies, has actually produced the effect, anticipated in my Letter of the 21st December 1832, that is to say, it has decided the Election of one of the most rancorous Vindictive and Malignant Enemies, personal and political of the President, as a Senator from that State; upon this subject permit me to call to your recollection, the opinions personally expressed to you and our friend Mr Blair,

This is, only the first Scene, in the political Drama intended to be effected by our Opponents — in obtaining the Deposits for those Banks — the next is to operate upon our Municipal Elections, and to the defeat our Party in the choice of a Mayor, and to Wind up the whole, to defeat us in the Selection of a Governor for the next four years — depend upon it,

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My Dear friend, these are the plans - the accomplish which was the intention of our political opponents in obtaining the public Deposits for these Banks - and without the are promptly supported, not only in that, but in other matters, we shall be ruined, defeated and disgraced as a party, the real and undisguised friends of the Old Roman sacrificed for their firm and unwavering friendship.

I again repeat it, without we are supported by the Government, and that too without further delay, that we shall lose the Election of our Mayor, as well as that of our Governor and our State, which will continue to be governed, as it now is, by Henry Clay and George Poindexter, and of this fact, you may be as certain, as you are, or can be of your own existence.

A, Concatenation, now operating most powerfully against us, is the countenance and support given by Mr Taney, to officers in the Customs at this port, who are politically opposed to us; on this subject, my dear friend I feel the full effect, and bear the influence of his support, nothing on this Earth, but my firm friendship for General Jackson could induce me to remain one day longer in the Custom House, under the individual refusal of the Secretary of the Treasury to act upon my recommendations - Upon this point, I consider, (and that too, what you will concur with me in opinion) that I ought to be supported - if the Government deems me worthy of confidence, I ought to be supported, and if I am not supported, the natural conclusion must be, that I am deemed not worthy of support, I know, that this is not the opinion of our worthy Chief - but I am yet to learn whether or not, it is the opinion of others intimately connected with him in the administration of the Government,

When at Washington I was a close observer of passing events, and I must now confess to you, that I observed much to be displeased and mortified with - individuals for whom you and the President entertain the highest regard for, are in fact and in truth not your political friends - least you may misunderstand me, I make an exception in behalf of R. A. Blair Esq, who is, to all intents and purposes amongst the most firm and unwavering friends of you and the President that I ever knew,

Some time since, I took occasion to draw the attention of the President, to the propriety of removing from Office, John Nicholson Marshal for the District, since which various occurrences have transpired, having a strong tendency to confirm the opinions then expressed of him, in the late contest for a Senator, I have good cause again

bring the former recommendation before the View of the President, and this, I now do this you, under a confident hope, that the proper remedy (and that promptly) will be applied, in order to get rid of a base Traitor in our Ranks.

I am also very much displeased, and mortified at the behavior and conduct of Wm H Lee our post Master, this individual I mentioned to you when at Washington, and took Occasion to mention his name to the President, and to the Post Master General, he is not considered as belonging to the Jackson party, his associates are altogether of the opposite party, with whom he is identified on all Occasions –

You will, I am well assured duly appreciate the motives which have induced me to speak unreservedly to you, on Matters and things, and at the same time do me the justice to believe, that I place the utmost confidence in your discretion in this Communication – which is intended as Confidential, with the exception of the President of the United States, and our friend Blair, to whom permit me to request that you will be pleased to submit it for their perusal – I have the most unlimited Confidence, in the old Roman, as also in yourself, and our friend F P Blair, from neither, could I desire to conceal any thing –

Present my most respectful Compliments to the President, and Mr Blair, and accept for yourself the assurance of my great regard as above –

Your friend
Albert M Gordon

To
William B Lewis Esq
Washington

17245

New Orleans 16th December 1833.

My Dear Sir,

In a Letter which I had the pleasure of addressing to you a day or two since, I informed you of the defeat of the Republican party in our State in the late Senatorial election, and expressed to you candidly the causes which in my opinion produced this unhappy result. I now enclose herewith a copy of a Letter addressed to the Honorable Louis McLane, at the time when he was Secretary of the Treasury dated the 28th December 1832 respecting an application then made by the President of the Union Bank of Louisiana for the preference of the deposits, if withdrawn from the Bank of the United States, and recommended great circumspection in the selection of the local Banks, remarking at the same time that we had already experienced the baneful influence of the Bank of the United States using the public funds for political purposes, and it would be a second evil entailed upon us, if we had to encounter their influence operating against us, a second time, thro' our Local Banks.

From this Letter you will perceive, my dear Sir, that my opinion respecting this institution has been long since formed, and the result of the late Senatorial election goes yet further to strengthen it; Indeed, when we consider a Local Bank, with a capital of seven millions of Dollars, possessing eight different branches extending through the different Sections of our State, created for the express and avowed purpose of destroying the Republican party, acting since its formation on this principle, in selecting for its officers none but such as are directly and infallibly the friends and partizans of Henry Clay, we ought indeed to fear and tremble at its influence; Notwithstanding all those objections this is one of the Banks selected by the Honorable The Secretary of the Treasury, as a depository of the public moneys thus giving to this institution so directly opposed to the present administration, an increased capital and increased means for the destruction and defeat of the Republican party, which it will eventually be able to accomplish, unless some stop can be devised to prevent it from using this influence, which it as impossible in my opinion, as to attempt to prevent the Bank of the United States, from using a like influence for like objects;

This Institution is more dangerous to the Republican cause in our State, than the Bank of the United States ever was, or possibly could be; The Bank of the United States could operate directly only in the City; this Institution with its branches extending

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in all sections of the State can operate together and at once ~~with the Banks of our State~~. The Capital of the Branch Bank of the United States is nominally one Million of dollars but in fact Nothing but what was collected from the public deposits. The Capital of the Union Bank is Seven Millions of Dollars added to which now are the public deposits!! Under those circumstances is it possible to be supposed that Individuals composing the direction of the Union Bank, possessing the same feelings, professing the same principles and acting continually heretofore in concert with the directors of the United States Bank, is it possible that such men will not use the means to produce the political purposes? The Republican party in this State has for years past laboured against the monied influence and aristocracy of the State. We have on all occasions opposed the Banks of the United States acting from an honest conviction that this institution is unconstitutional and considering it as possessing means and willingness to corrupt our population, we hailed with pleasure the determination of our Chief Magistrate to destroy eventually these Banks by withdrawing the public deposits. The deposits have been withdrawn but merely to place them in Local Institutions more dangerous to the Republican cause, but equally willing to destroy and annihilate our party. — Had the Executive made a Selection of any other two Banks as depositories of the public moneys, that act alone would have given increased strength to our party and it was indeed the only act by which the Executive could have been any service whatever to the cause throughout the State of Louisiana. We have invariably done our duty to our Government but unless we are supported by it on the few occasions on which it can be of service to our cause we must invariably be defeated by our political opponents, to whom, an increased power and strength has been given.

Under this view of the Subject I would again call your attention as well as that of the President of the United States to the propriety of substituting the two Banks recommended by me, in the place of those now selected, convinced that this act would give increased energy and strength to the Republican party of Louisiana.

This Letter, altho directed to you, is intended for the perusal and consideration of the President of the United States, and my very particular friend Wm. B. Lewis Esquire, to whom, be pleased,

My Dear Sir, to submit it — with my most respectful Compliments to your amiable Lady believe me to be

truly and sincerely
your friend
Martin Gordon

To
F. P. Blair Esqure
Washington

17247

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES,
Washington, Decbr 16th 1833 -

PAY to S. Boulonger - - - or bearer,
Three hundred - - - dollars, 100
Andrew Jackson

300 DOLLS. 100
17248

18 Decr 1833

The cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis will pay John H. Eaton, or order, one thousand dollars.

Andrew Jackson

$1000

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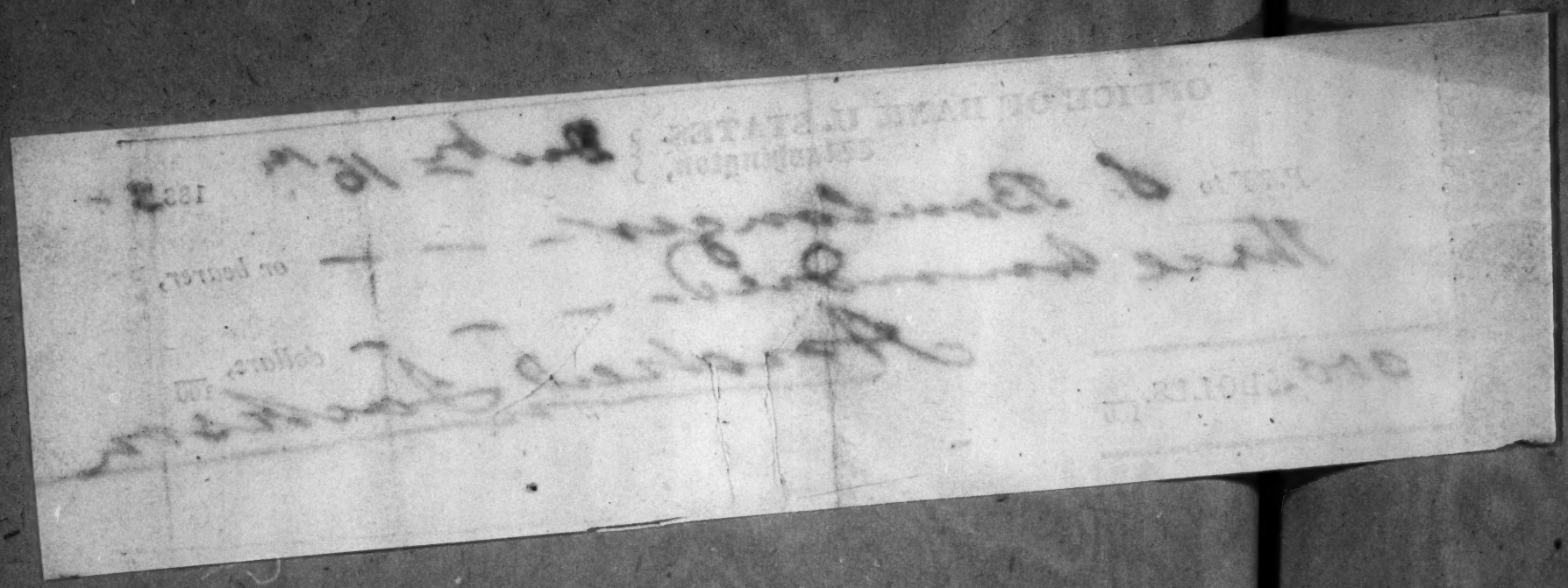

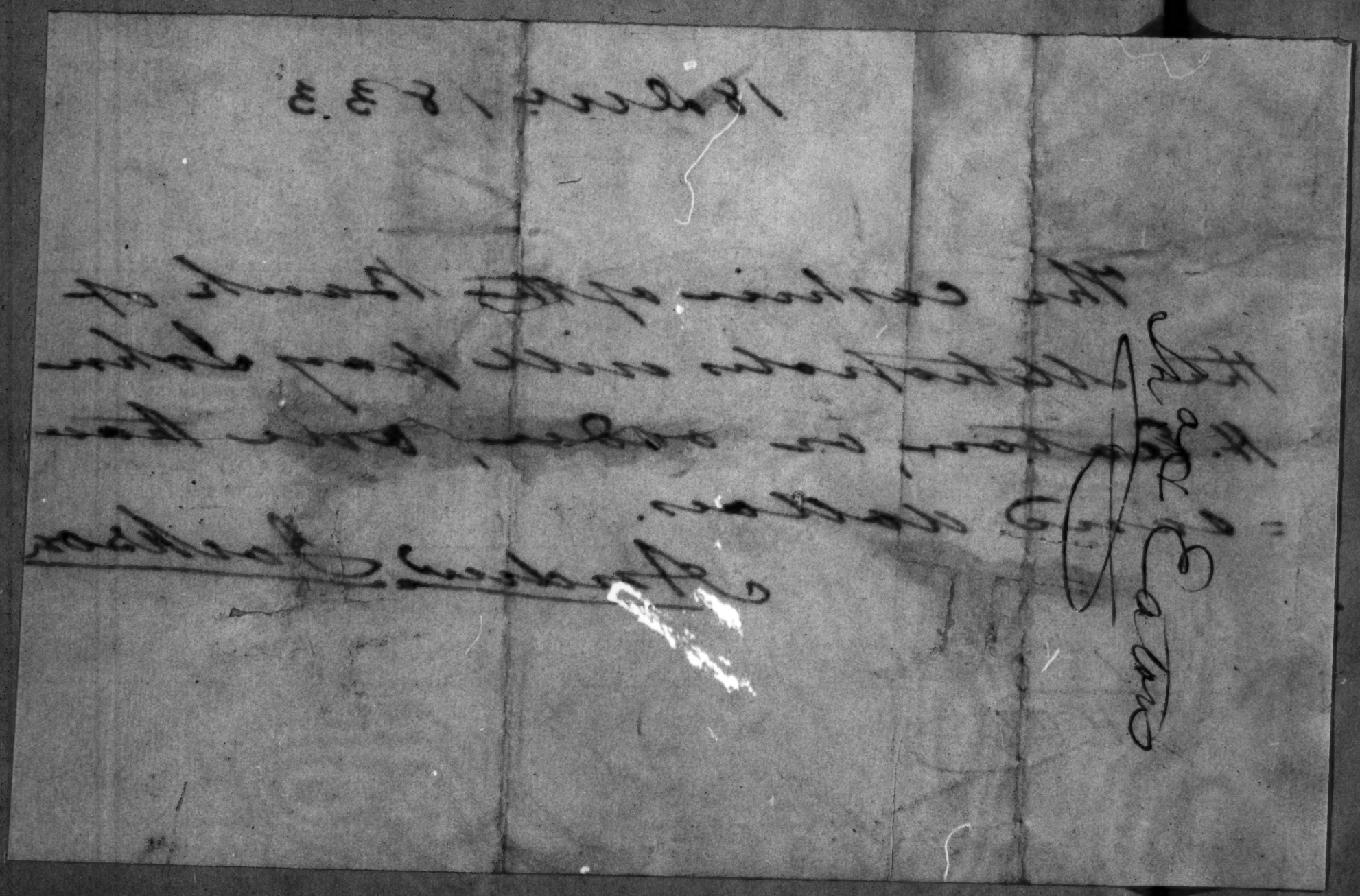

Dear Sir

Dec. 18th 1833

Since the receipt of your note I have been incessantly occupied by a tough case in Chancery in which I have been for two weeks so intently engaged as to attend to nothing else

The strong expression of public opinion which followed the message of the President was the best evidence of its merits, on the two subjects which were the most important to the country the Tariff & the Bank the message was every thing which the friends of the President could wish. On the former it was the precise course which the old friends of the system would wish to see adopted to not only reduce but gradually to repeal all duties on the importation of articles which do not interfere with the manufactures of the country On the Bank without retracting any opinion formerly expressed or committing himself for the future he has frankly submitted the question to Congress he has done it both in manner & matter as well as it could be

The effect of the message was great here it has tended very much to disarm opposition, on the great question which agitates the country the Tariff he has taken his position on the constitution as correct & to protect the great interests of the country against foreign [illegible] and expressed his opinions clearly as to the policy of doing [illegible] all the country had a right to ask of him - he cannot [illegible] make himself a partizan for the Tariff after imposing [illegible] of these general principles - his station became that of

I shall write merely all this page before I dispatch this that you may be make it ready by Saturday but it is not worth the while to hurry it

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a mediator & he has opened it in a manner worthy of himself &
his station - The first duty of the friends of the Tariff is conciliation
they have the majority in the house & the nation which is all
the security necessary for its safety they cannot take too much pains
to act in a spirit of moderation conceding to the South whatever
it shall appear there is any well founded claim for a change of duty
on any article which may have an injurious tendency but at the
same time to shew a determination not to yield to mere opinion
clamour or threats arm of division - If the President had taken
any other course he would have exposed himself to the attacks of
both sections of the opposition by the friends of Mr Calhoun for recom-
ending the resistance of a system of oppression in the South by those
of Mr Clay of overbearing the just interests of the other parts of the
Union the one party would have been pleased to have rallied the
South in favor of their candidate as its only guarantee & the other
the East middle & West on Mr Clay as their only protector the
President has avoided both difficulties by opposing the same attitude
in which his friends presented him to the people in 1827.8 as a
friend of the system of national industry - willing to protect all alike
giving no unjust preference to one over the other but such as would
operate equally on different parts of the country after the system
& its effects have become fairly developed Just may be seen
the message has every most unqualified approbation
it is putting the Tariff on ground perfectly in accorda
cause of Pennsylvanian policy - In relation to th
been unfortu for the P to have said that "

put his veto and condemning the Charter on the constitutional power of Congress he remains uncommitted on the policy of such a law he is right in submitting the subject to the people to whose opinion on the expediency of doing it under any circumstances to Congress to dictate under what modifications of the old Charter or new conditions it shall be done or whether it shall be done at all the world have been ourselves of his duty in dictating to the people or Congress what was their duty in these particulars he leaves them free to act as they think proper reserving to himself the right of negativing when a bill is presented for his approbation & of exercising his constitutional power on three subjects 1. the power of Congress to grant any charter 2 to grant the particular charter contained in the bill 3 and whether it was under all circumstances proper policy to do it - There is another another course which under certain circumstances may be the most advisable - the President cannot sign a law which he believes to be unconstitutional the bill the people & their representatives may desire it but he is not bound to put his veto on it he may or may not exercise that power according to a sound discretion - tho he may have strong doubts or have a decided opinion that the power does not exist - the measure may be strongly called for by public opinion & a majority of Congress less than two thirds - the measure may be very beneficial to the interests of the country - or at least not injurious - the constitution has wisely provided for this case in either aspect - the President may very properly say I will neither exert my opinions nor opposition to the wishes and purpose of the people or Congress or give it to theirs - such desires it Congress has done it & I will not wish their popularity is theirs alone I will become more either by thwarting the public good or sacrificing mine to theirs

I will return the bill today & let it become a law according to the principle of the Constitution which meets the very case and was intended to be applied whenever the President should find himself in this predicament that he felt himself under no obligation to put his veto on the bill tho he could not conscientiously sign it. In this way public opinion must be respected their representatives & those of the States will on their responsibility exercise their powers according to their view of the Constitution & general welfare. It would be acting in the pure spirit of democracy for the President to say let the will of the people constitutionally expressed be respected. I will not oppose it inasmuch as under the plain provisions of the Constitution I am left at liberty so to do. This is not a case in which my duty impels me to interpose my constitutional power. On this subject too my opportunities of the message is unqualified. The other parts of the message I also approve including the constitutional amendments as to all of which I differ in opinion from my long tried & faithful counsellor that it is better calculated to perpetuate the permanency of our institutions that public opinion should conform to the supreme fundamental law of the land & government than that it should be moved according to the fluctuations to which public opinion is unfortunately subject. We have a common bond of Union in the present constitution which with every confidence through all storms if administered by its different departments with wisdom fidelity and energy if we begin to change it it will be difficult to say where we shall end or what its practical effect will be after it has become changed in its important features. The amendment Presidency ought to be an constitutional lesson for this & alone has five candidates for that office in this & predict the number of Pickenmonds promotes

I will return the bill tomorrow & let it become a law according to the provision of the constitution which meets the very case and was intended to be applied whenever the President should find himself in this predicament that he felt himself under no obligation to put his veto on the bill tho he could not conscientiously sign it. In this way public opinion would be respected their representatives & those of the states would on their responsibility exercise their powers according to their view of the constitution & the annual message. It would be acting in the true spirit of democracy for the President to say let the will of the people constitutionally expressed be respected. I will not oppose it myself as under the plain provisions of the constitution I am left at liberty to do so. This is not a case in which my duty impels me to interpose my constitutional power. On this subject too my objectation of the message is unqualified.

The other parts of the message I also approve including the constitutional amendments in to all of which I differ in opinion from my long tried & settled conviction that it is better calculated to perpetuate the permanency of our institutions that public opinion should conform to the supreme fundamental law of the land & government than that it should be made according to the fluctuations to which public opinion is unfortunately subject. We have a common bond of Union in the present constitution which will carry us safely through all storms if administered by its different departments with wisdom fidelity and energy if we begin to change it it will be difficult to say where we shall end or what its practical effect will be after it has become changed in its important features. The amendment of Presidency ought to be unconstitutional before for the p[illegible] alone has five candidates for that office in the [illegible] predict the number of Pretenders promotes [illegible]

I think it much safer to endeavor to guard against any inconvenience which may befal us there to run the risk of those of which we can form neither the extent or termination — This letter is already so long that I will not bore you with my reasoning on those subjects it is enough to say I cannot agree with the P.

In all the other parts of the message there is perfected abundant reason to congratulate the country on the happy & prosperous course of the administration the reports from the departments have given great satisfaction in the ability zeal & honesty of those at their head they have given to the friends of the general great cause of congratulation at the change which he has made of the judgement he has shown in their selection & the powerful effects produced on public opinion —

So you have my opinion of the message without reserve — it does honor to the P it gratifies by fulfilling nearly the expectations of his friends it satisfies the country & whenever for the matter of it in the Lowest hopes it will give our country renewed cause of being proud of their chief

I have been so confined to my room since my return from Baltimore that I have little of the fashionable news of the day this said the 8th of January convention will be held & consisted of delegates from 25 or 30 counties since the resignation of Mr Sergeant has been announced the leading advocates for a Penna Vice President say — that the Baltimore Convention which is to meet in May must nominate one from this state in order to counterbalance the influence of his name

Mr Gallatin goes to the senate I think with very fair views & respected the sentiments of Pennsylvania on all national subjects

yours with esteem

Henry Baldwin

1828

William B Lewis Esqr

18 December

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Free

William B Lewis Esquire

2d Auditor of the Treasury

Washington City

Postmaster

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES.
Washington, } Decbr, 19th 1833

PAY to Andrew Jackson Jr or bearer,

twenty — — — — dollars, 100

Andrew Jackson

70 DOLLS. 100

17254

Treasury Department
20th December 1838

Sir

The plan of a Bridge over the Potomac authorized by Congress has been proposed and some doubts have been suggested whether it is a safe one — Before the plan is decided on by the President I wish as you have been lately engaged in superintending a work of great magnitude to confer with you on the subject & take your opinion — I must therefore request you to come to Washington as early as may suit your convenience — You will be allowed six dollars a day, & six dollars for every twenty miles travel coming here & returning to Norfolk — Your per diem will commence on the day you leave Norfolk —

I am &c
signed R B Taney
Secretary of the Treasury

Lawrence Baldwin Esq
Capt Eng Corps
Norfolk Va

17200

17256

Dec-20th [1833?]

The president with his respects to the secretary of the Treasury, and having carefully examined the report of the Engineers in pursuance of the resolution of Congress passed this moment rec'd from Major Eaton with one remark - after the withdrawal of the first company from their contract, and of the proposal of Col Debbel submitted by me to the heads of Departments and the change from the plan of building on piles to that of sinking a solid bottom - he was given to understand by me that his proposition would be accepted, and that he might proceed with his preparations for proceeding on the work. I think it due to the parts of the case & justice to the Col to have them stated. Cost Col Mercer might have the land repeated, and great injury done to the U.S.-

1220 7

[illegible]

Oct 22d 1833

Dear Brother: A few days ago I forwarded to you Mr Hobbs letter respecting his business, I was so prompted by the request of the poor, that I acted without consulting the time, I was affected with your letter of this to no more than you intended I had asked from the terms of this to be required. I should not have asked to be a part of the consideration, or the terms of sale, then you would have had, with the bottom of the price, if I had known, with what I had furnished you for the wants & shelter, & to pay for the wants & shelter, & to cover all expenses incurred. Secondly, that if this was not the case you should

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have advised me of the disposition
of your money, & drawn upon me
for the amount that you left me:
=paid to Mr Hobb - This, altho' many
drafts of late have been made upon
me, I should have paid it with the
pleasure, rather than you should
have injured your credit or that
Mr Hobb should have had cause
to complain of your want of
punctuality. Remit the amount
to him forthwith, or let me know
the bottom due him, and I will
remit it to him - but surely you
must have had a sufficient sum
of the money of yours more to have
paid Mr Hobb if you had not,
you ought to have let me know
it & now to encounter
the cost of the mail, and his ani=
=mated strictures for failure to comply
with your promise
Pay will you not study attend,
attend to my admonition about your money
matters - never incur debts when you have
the money to discharge your contracts, and
in this instance there was no necessity to

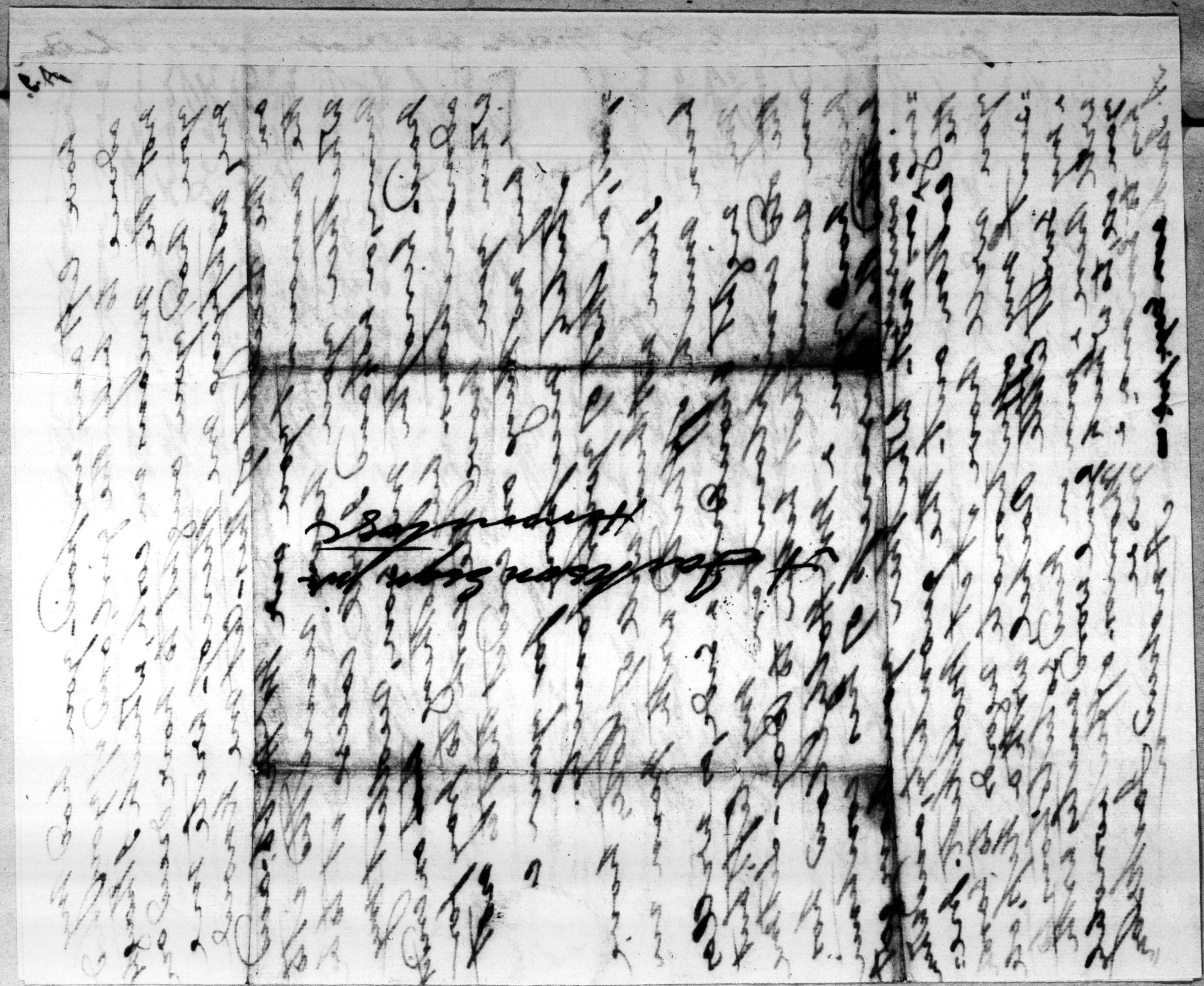
Pay to Mrs Hiram Bradshaw
Pay
A. J.

have left any unpaid - you had my
advice to buy the girl, and if you had
not the means in cash, which I thought
you had, you ought to have drawn on
me, notifying me thereof - write me
on the receipt of this - let me know
the amount you owe Mr. Hobbs, and
whether you have remitted it to
him, or not, and I will course it to be
paid hereafter my son, meditate my
admonitions - buy nothing ~~that~~ on credit
when you have the work to pay for
it - buy nothing on credit that is not
absolutely necessary for your com-
fort, or that of your family.

I have not been well of late, have
been much afflicted with pain in
my right shoulder & side, as well as
the old complaint in my left, but
am sound not better to boy - let me
hear how you & Mr. Holly flow has
settled the business of his contem
-plated ~~or contemplating~~ or not - Whether you have got
the cotton out - the quantity, and when
you will have it at Mobile. Pre-
-sent my affectionate regards to Sarah
& my sweet little Rachel, with a kiss, ole
will there & you in kind & tender terms
you all, to which I add my own
his to Emma &
A. Jackson Esq. pr. —

Andrew Jackson

Mr. Hobbs
Mr. Hobbs & Mr. Holly
Mr. Hobbs
Mr. Hobbs
Mr. Hobbs



Sunday, Decr 22. '33

dear Sir,

We are going to tea in a few minutes, and, by the time we rise, shall be at Memphis. If we find cotton there ready for shipment, our detention will be of a day or two: otherwise it will not be of more than half an hour. I will therefore write what I have to say, to be ready in the latter event. Among our passengers, is Young Mr. Pope of Louisville, with whom I am much pleased, and who has mentioned two things to me, which it may be important to you to know. He is one of your supporters, and, although for some years President of the Bank in Louisville, was at that time, & still is decidedly opposed to the Bank of the U. S. — He stated to me, as a fact of which he had positive knowledge, (and he mentioned it as a thing which must be put a stop to, & of which the administration ought to be apprised) that the receiving officers of the govt are in the practice of receiving notes of ~~g~~ banks, located within such a distance of the place of receipt as prevents their paper being under par, and exchanging those notes for notes of more distant banks which are under par at that place. Besides the habit of discounting

17260

which this practice is calculated to establish, it must, of course, be attended with more or less risk to the gov.t.— It might be provided against by restricting them to the receipt of notes of specie paying banks, at the place of payment, or something of the sort.— The other thing to which I had reference is this: the Cashiers of the Branches correspond with the Cashier of the Mother Bank; and the Presidents, with the President. A correspondence had taken place between Mr. P. & the Presid.t in relation to the transactions in the western country. In the investigations hitherto made, the correspondence between the Presidents has not been reached. It would be well to call for it; and sift this part of their mysteries to the bottom.— Another little matter: the transaction with Webb & Noah has been vindicated as a fair business transaction; and, having Barrows's endorsement, was to in the outset. But when the note came to maturity, it was not paid, & yet the matter was revived without B's endorsement: thus shewing the real spirit of the game.— Mr. Pope mentioned these circumstances to me, without the remotest idea, I am satisfied, that they would be conveyed to you. It was in a common conversation with a common steam boat acquaintance; and therefore, not confidential in the strict sense of the word. But every conversation between gentlemen partakes somewhat

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use y
P's
comm
with
from
time
get
too
over
any
for a
on

the P

17261

of this character; and therefore I wish you to make what use you please of the facts; but without mentioning Mr. P's name. Another thing:— Penn (the editor) got an accommodation from the mother Bank, for a pretty large sum, with an endorsement which could not procure for him from the Louisville Branch a twentieth part of the sum.— We are now at Memphis. We did not get out of the Ohio till Saturday morning. The water too low to permit us to run at night, or to take us over the bars. We grounded on, I believe, every one of any note; and finally had to send down to Pelucca for a small steam boat, in addition to the one we had in company, to lighten us.

My affectionate remembrance to Mrs Donelson, the Maj. & Col. Earle.

With strong & sincere attachment

N. P. Trist

17261

30

Mr Fogt —
To be shewn to
Mr Toney — for
his action of the:
He proy to construe
the ~~[illegible]~~
action of the Bank
A. J.

Andrew Jackson
Washington U.S.
D.C. City

1838, Dec. 26

first — the State Banks, from the Report of the agents, unfeasible to be made a safe depository for the peoples money —

2d — Do not the Corruptions shewn by the report of the Govt. Directors with the secrets of the notorious Bank of the money of the people, with the bold and shameless stand by the board taken against the exposition of the Govt. to be unfounded corruptions, sufficient cause for our prompt removal of the deposits.

3d — If we do not stamp this course of the Bank with our decided disapprobation. What excuse can we offer to the people for our inaction on this occasion — will we not justly lay ourselves under the lame = ntation of the Bank, encourage = ment to the corruption of the public = money, or open = ation of public money — or a violation of its charter —

Damages 158,842.77

Chapman Johnston & B. W. Leigh
resolutions — The President in order
ing a removal of the Squatters has vetoed
the bill — the House adhered —
These are the same gentlemen who
on the same question changed
their sentiments with the influence
power & patronage of the Executive
pending the contest for President
made Death a compromise between
action of their — both of whichever
have been shown at the present
will be a trade of Jobs hereafter
for the coalitions — ? Where were
these charges from of the Legislature
when Mr Crawford was
secretary of the Treasury and the
with Mr Adams & the Administration
carried the Depositing Statement
necessary for the public welfare
that they were silent & acted
with shown their whole behaviour
proceedings — these acts of
Mr Wm Gordon & Mr Leigh
indeed of the conduct of the
these [illegible] of the Legislature
[illegible] & Leigh
[illegible] Chapman Johnston

Constitution of the U. States & Shorter
of the Bank under the administra
tion of Mr Monroe & Mr Crawford
Mean time the measures under the
administration of Andrew
Jackson were quite unlike those
by the authorities of Mr Lincoln & Chief Justice
Taney. Mr Andrew
Jackson one of the constitu
ional. The removal of the deposits
by Mr Crawford by the advice
of Mr Monroe was all subject
to the Bank
a judicial decision on
Shorter. The constitution and
the powers given to the Execu=
=tive Department under Jackson but
the powers being
exercised by a constitutional Jackson
Secretary of the
Treasury
in violation of the constitution
[illegible] when
[illegible] or found
that has
[illegible] they
[illegible] the [illegible] people were

1st. The Bank unconstitutional -

2d By the charter the Executive Branch of the Govt. the Sec. of the Treasury invested with the power to remove the deposits, & the sole judge of the propriety of doing so, and his reasons for the act to be known to Congress.

3d. Has power to dispense with the necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury without making the Congress, upon known & stated reasons to Congress, justifying his action. The power of the Sec. having been given to the Sec. of the Treasury, & not to the President.

4th. Supposing the Executive has the power, it would be unconstitutional with the President to dispense with the same power, that it would be dispensing with a law, which the President is not at liberty to do.

5th. The terms of the charter authorize the removal of the deposits or they would have provided against it.

instead of providing any other they withheld from Congress power of creating corporations of any kind leaving the State Banks or the only depositories for the funds of the government.

6th The conduct of the Directors a whole hour of the shortest.

7th The purchase of the 3 presents — in offering the money of the State to subscribe bonds & the U.S. Stocks to subscribe — the public purposes, contravening the public purposes, contravening with the property & claims of the people & loaning the money of the State Bonds with powers to use without limit the funds for their purposes without security & without vouchers.

8th The various grants for the removal of the various grants & subscriptions made & safe keeping the State Bonds & all revenues, or rights & their immediately creditors & constitutionally creditors & to be disposed of the Debts & revenues & safe keeping their restoration and pay.

Feb. 26th 1833 — W. H. J.

Mr Donelson

Bot of J. F. Gibson

11 Gls French Brandy 225 — 24.75

½ Barrel — .75

Recd Payt 24 Dec 1833 $ 25.50

J. F. Gibson

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Dec-26th 1833

Know all men by these presents that I have and by these presents do hereby assign transfer set and convey unto Andrew Jackson Jr Esquire all my right title interest claim and demand whatever of in and to all the timber lying and growing on a certain piece or parcel of land situate near the old Lebanon road and adjoining land of Esquire Williamson the same being ten acres conveyed to me by William Jackson by a contract dated the day of A D 1833 In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 26th of Dec 1833 and for the consideration of twenty dollars receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged

Henry Baldwin Jr

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and that I had shielded his reputation from the shafts of calumny cast upon him by his relations Rose & Robertson

Paris December 27th 1833.

Dear General,

When you reflect on my sincere respect and admiration for you, you may conceive the pain it causes me to say that I think you have treated me with neglect and injustice.

The printed notice, which you will find at the foot of this page has recently come into my possession. It is from the U.S. Telegraph of the 13th March 1830, and bears an official authorised stamp. It says to the world that in nominating me for the inconsiderable appointment of Algerine Consul, you acted on the assurance of others, and not from any opinion or goodwill of your own — and it protests in your name against your being held accountable for those "considerations" which had moved the Senate to reject the nomination. It makes you admit that you were very probably wrong in giving me the appointment, and the Senate in all probability right in taking it away — and it expresses on your part at least perfect indifference in regard to me and my fate. Its meaning in short is — "you may send Major Lee to the devil, so that you let me alone". If this interpretation of the paragraph be erroneous, pray have the goodness to correct it.

In your letter to me by Comr. Porter in the June following, you observed. "I need not say to you the mortification I experienced on your rejection by the Senate. When you return to your country you will be advised by whom, aided by all the opposition this has been brought about. Your fellow citizens in the County of Westmoreland

j1264

have addressed me upon this subject, which from their number and respectability is honourable to you and consoling to me. This is presumed".

It is impossible for me to reconcile this language with that of the authorized announcement in the official paper. But separated by a wide ocean from the theatre on which you were acting, I will not trust to my own imperfect judgment, and I beg the favour of you therefore to teach me how they can be made to agree.

I had a conversation with Mr Van Buren in London on my rejection. It was introduced by himself, and though he did not acquaint me with character of the official notice, he informed me in substance that there had been some idea of publishing the testimonials in my favour (which, had it been done and had the address of my generous fellow countrymen been included, could not have failed to revive my gasping reputation) but that it was discovered it would paint Mr Livingston sheer with shame, and it was out of tenderness for him forborne. not true

Again, this authorized paragraph, evidently gave the lead which Phil Barbour followed, and which so incensed and mortified me, that I mentioned my disgust at it in a letter to you, and made it the occasion of renouncing all claims to the patronage of "an administration which had given me a mark of its confidence". But I was wrong in ~~blaming~~ blaming Mr Barbour; he saw the President withdrawing in a formal notification, from all concern or accountability about my nomination, and as a courtier if not as a poli

-tician he was right to disclaim having had any concern in it him-
-self. Further, this official notice, proved that I was totally
mistaken in supposing I owed the appointment (contemptible
as it really was when compared with the weight of my recom-
=mendations) to the favour or confidence of the administra
=tion; for it expressly and earnestly assures the world I owed
it solely to "the conspicuous public men" who advised it.
My renunciation ~~was~~ therefore was made on a grievous misap
-prehension of facts, and if it was taken literally, and could
be fairly considered binding, may now that I am better
informed be fairly revoked. Accordingly I do hereby ex
=pressly revoke it, and I request that you will consider me
as standing in the position in which I was placed by your
letter of which an extract is above cited.

Encouraged by the kind and emphat-
-ical language of that letter, and by it alone, I requested
in reply to it, to be made the bearer of the treaty which was to
receive the ratification of the Porte. My request which could hard
ly be thought presumptuous, was however worse than vain. It was treated
with the contempt of silence. Months succeeded months, sea-
-sons followed seasons, years have rolled away — but that silence
continues unvaried. The trifling employment was given to
another, upon whom a higher honour was accumulated, and
who had been thrust into the place made vacant by my
official murder before my mangled body was buried.

Who is this Mr Livingston out of tender
-ness for whose blushes, you suffered a proceeding to be
withheld, and truth to be suppressed, which could not

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have failed to prove "honorable to me and consoling to my friends"? He is known to have committed an act which in reference to a case of less magnitude and less atrocity you have yourself in a solemn sentence declared unfit to the perpetrator "to associate with the sons of chivalry and honour". He is also known to have poached in the ample field of the Code Napoleon, and there to have collected a clever system of Laws which he sold to the State of Louisiana. He did not run away when he had you to back him in the plains of N. Orleans. He is further known to have procured by certain wearisome and vapid speeches in Con-gress, that sort of reputation, which dilated dulness is sufficient to acquire at Washington. You are aware that he first advised you to nominate me, and ate his letter of advice as a dog eats his vomit, and then voted for the rejection of the nomination which he had persuaded you to make. For this double injury and barefaced dishonour he could have had no reason, as he told Mr Levitt Harris here, that I had "fallen a victim to an intrigue of Sagewell's". This is the man whom you have selected as a specimen of American integrity and sent to salute the chivalry of Gaul. This is the man whom you have surfeited with office; whom you have allowed while he held the most important station in your gift at home, with an indecent avacity, to keep another open for himself abroad — to bestow a subordinate but not a dependent one in the power of his daughter; and with an odious nepotism to engraft upon his brother in law two incompatible employments. It is a pity you did not

complete the work of fanaticism by making Livingston Secretary of the Treasury. It would have been a capital consummation for an old defaulter. And it would have shewn to advantage the intrepidity of your confidence, in setting the fox to take care of the geese. At present this modest Livingston concern in Europe, represented by the trinity of the father, the son in law, and the brother in law, holds four distinct appointments, with more than 15,000 dollars ~~expenditure~~ of salary, and board as much of outfit — two of them when they ought to be in the United States, figuring in France to prove, in spite of all high sounding declarations, that we will either ask what is not right or take what is wrong — and the third amusing himself in Italy, when he is paid for being in Holland. One would suppose that our constitution required as many offices as possible to be centered in the same family — especially when it could be proved that the head of it had run off with a large sum of public money, and could also be proved that those persons, who like myself, had supposed time and circumstances had been able to improve his character were mistaken. But this is no business of mine more than of any other citizen of the United States. I will confess however when I reflected how much you were notified of my objections that ~~could the mayor have gone without salary, & got no [illegible]~~ the mission to Naples was a case in which the Senate if informed could not have interfered; that I had asked for just such employment and was at Paris; that Dawnay was already in full pay and duty in Holland, and to get to Naples had to come first to Paris — I thought it strange that you did not take that occasion of shewing some slight feeling ~~& the records prove that to be false — the [illegible]~~

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of favour to me, and of your disposition to rescue me from the effect of the Senate's proceeding which you described in your letter of June 1830, as "worse than the Spanish inquisition"

While I was moving on this unpleasant subject I was greeted in the course of last summer with the unexpected intelligence that Robinson the person who next to Livingston and in proportion to his means had been most infamously concerned in the rejection of my nomination was taken into pay and favour. Having been by this time somewhat inured to slight and mortification by your indifference to my application from Mahon, and its aggravation by my postponement to Danegac, I was able with the assistance of that contempt which the character of Robinson inspires, to bear of this act of disregard for my feelings without much of other sentiment than disdain. I began to reflect on the treatment I had experienced from the day of your first inauguration, and this natural process the notice in the Telegraph, which I have lately received, disposed me to continue. Seeing how my friends had acted towards me, I asked myself how my enemies would have behaved — This was the course of my reflections — "In case Mr Adams had been elected instead of Genl Jackson, and I had submitted to him the strong body of recommendations which I handed to Genl Jackson, there cannot be a doubt, that with the desires he and Mr Clay would have felt to detach from General Jackson a supporter, or to banish a foe of themselves; to gratify the powerful persons who recommended me, and to make a show of magnanimity in forgetting an enemy in a disposi-

[illegible] the [illegible] and from the above expose [illegible] which was pure, [illegible] not [illegible] now,

tion to respect the memory of a revolutionary officer, he would have sent my name, for so inconsiderable an appointment, to the Senate. Had it been rejected, even without his connivance, there can be as little doubt that with indecent haste, and as if he had my successor ready provided, he would have supplied the vacancy by a fresh nomination. Further, supposing his disregard for my feelings to be uncommonly savage, he would have promptly announced in his official journal that it was "gratifying to know that the president" had not been personally concerned in my nomination, had acted on the assurances of others altogether, and was therefore not answerable for the considerations which had induced the Senate to reject me. Had I been assured by Mr Adams that he was greatly mortified at my miscarriage, and by such appearances of interest and sympathy had been induced to ask merely to be sent as the bearer of a treaty, for the temporary object of obtaining its ratification; in case Mr Adams's enmity had been remarkably cold and malignant, he would have received my request with silent derision. On the supposition that there was art as well as fury in his hatred, that he remembered my exertions in favour of his rival and was maliciously determined on vengeance, he would have completed the work of injury with insult, and by distinguishing with patronage the persons chiefly instrumental in my downfall, would have forced me to see, in their exaltation and favour, the depth of my own calamity and disgrace!" Such is the way I reflected my bitterest enemy would have acted; and I will leave it to you to say if he could have done worse.

[1726] had the Pennsylvania all Mercenary.

me - he shews just such a front as the confidential letters &c. in Tennessee now unfolds -

Abandoned by Robinson men

In the mean time I have received from yourself directly, as well as through Major Lewis, assurances of the continuance of your private friendship. But I have reflected what the public would think, and have been apprehensive they would infer that I held a place neither in your recollection nor favour. They would it seems to me naturally observe that through the wilderness of conjecture you had opened a trace, from which no traveller could wander - that you had blazed it on one side with honour to Livingston, and notched it on the other with favour to Robinson, and in the centre had marked it with a long furrow of neglect to me. They would say, "who can doubt it leads to scornful indifference; who can hesitate to believe that the President has ratified and ninetied the Senate's veto." The letters of several of my friends shew that this reflection was not unnatural.

While I was thus ruminating on the sad aspect of my feelings and fortune, I received in July last a letter from Major Lewis in which he said - "The General requests me to say, he thinks you had better come home, and that he hopes it will be in his power still to do something for you notwithstanding the Senate's veto." This I felt as the unkindest cut of all. To compare small things with great, it was like George the 4th - when he had Napoleon was dying at St. Helena in consequence of his cruelty, sending him word that his gracious Majesty regretted much to learn that General Bonaparte was indisposed! Of course before the royal sorrow could reach its pretended object, the betrayed and insulted victim was dead. It seemed to say - "now that I have refused to do anything for you in Europe, (when I might have done it without neglecting any

this is not true there was no time I could do any thing to have me elected here

body else; and without being obstructed by the opposition of the Senate, I advise you to leave your work in Paris and take a voyage across the Atlantic, in hope that should an opportunity offer I may do something for you in America."
The precise date of it had nothing to soothe me — It told me you had gratified my highest and lowest enemies, and then thought, by the involuntary suggestion of contrast, about me; and for fear I should "stink in the nostrils" of Livingston the peculator, required me to cross the sea and endure the effluvia of the beast. Robinson.

Under all previous mortifications I had remained silent because without self-abasement I could not allude to a subject which you had neglected to notice; but this strange message removed all restraint of the kind, and I wrote to Major Lewis in reply expressing surprise, and with some warmth of feeling, the sense I entertained of the treatment I had been subjected to. He thought my letter might give you pain, and considering it was not written for the purpose, declined shewing it to you. This I am glad of, for you are the last man living to whom I would wish to give pain, as you are the last man living from whom I expected to receive it. I substitute therefore this letter for that, and to confirm the responsibility, if there be any in speaking the truth, to myself alone, address it directly to yourself.

To escape from the conviction that I have been subjected by you to ill treatment, I have sometimes thought you might have doubled my capacity for such appointments as you would have been willing to offer me. But I have never heard of this letter —

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been hedged in by the certainty that you could not consider me inferior to Mr Vail or Mr Niles, or Mr Daniel, whose only claim to be a successor to Pinkney consists in the stern fact and the modest dignity of his refusal — or to that other darling whom you fished up from the desk of a dead Miser, and the bottom of the Philadelphia bar, to place in the seat which once was filled by Alexander Hamilton! But scarcely had this admirable son of a venerable sire been enclasped in your official embraces, before the Globe of the 19th November announced to the world, what the world knew very well before, "that he was totally unfit for the station to which he had been elevated". I had "authority" as well as example therefore for supposing, without referring to your first Cabinet, that no fastidiousness on the score of talents had averted your eyes from me — Dunoyes capacity was vouched for by Tassey or talents as Paymaster Gen.

Major Lewis thinks I have been remarkably well treated; assures me that you told Robinson in his presence that "Dr Rife for the part he took in defeating my nomination deserved to have a millstone tied around his neck and thrown into the middle of the Potowmac, and that those who were concerned with him deserved no better treatment." Now as the word those must have included Robinson himself, your conduct and language to this person, seem almost as irreconcilable as your language and conduct to me. "You have behaved sir so infamously to Major Lee that you richly deserve to be drowned like a sheep killing dog and therefore I shall consent to your being employed as a clerk in the War office, although I know you are neither

fit—not wanting for the place, and although by so doing, I shall aggravate the injury you did to Major Lee of whom I call myself the friend".

Major Lewis, who seems to be of opinion that it was very natural as you pronounced Robinson fit for the gallows, that you ought to honour him with place and pay, further assures me, that if I have appeared to be neglected it was only by inadvertance, and in appearance, not in reality; and that you speak of me "in the most affectionate terms". He forgets that neglect and the likeness of neglect are one and the same thing—neglect being not positive injury but the likeness of it; and that continued inadvertence is advertance. If a man who is accounted your friend, treads on your toes on one occasion, you may well suppose it to be an inadvertence; but if on all occasions he treads on your toes, and is at the same time particularly attentive to your particular enemies, I defy you to imagine that he does it unintentionally.

As to the "affectionate terms", they both gratify and flatter me. But still, as actions are more significant than words, if you will make me Minister at Paris or London or even an inferior place, you may withold the affectionate terms, and may even say in the presence of Major Lewis or the immortal Robinson, that I deserve to have a millstone tied around my neck and thrown into the middle of the Potomac; more especially if you will make my nephew Secretary of Legation, and pay my brother handsomely for staying at one place and going to another at the same time.

Take away from Livingston his offices, lop off the odious nepotism which shoots in foul suckers

17249 & his name scarcely not return to the senate of his moral character has been made the cause of rejection

around him, write him an ~~[illegible]~~ encouraging and emphatical letter, and then keep him for three or four years on cool neglect, and a strict regimen of "affectionate terms"; blister him all the while with attention and favour either lavishly conferred or quietly bestowed on his principal enemies; and then ask him how he relishes your course of treatment. If he will tell you he is greatly pleased, I will swear that I am highly delighted at the manner in which I have been dealt with.

To come to the point — I think you ought to have done something for me if you could — that at any rate as you could have sent me to Naples, you should in justice if not in kindness have done so — and that your neglect, gives me now a stronger right to expect that you will do something for me even than your letter by Comte Porter did: I know it may be said, there is a stain on my reputation which may create obstructions that I alone am accountable for, and you are not bound to encounter. But this was known you before you gave me the appointment from which I was ejected, and before you wrote me the letter by Comte Porter reprobating any reference to that as an act of cruelty and injustice, not inferior to the atrocities of the Spanish inquisition. Besides the character of Mr Jefferson, whose persevering attempt of 14 years upon the wife of his friend exceeds my transgression in moral guilt, let who will compare them is the object of your especial homage; and you have endeared Livingston with half the Republic, whose conduct was such as to exclude him according to your own promulgation. I Wishes he couldnt have been sent to without gen before the Senate

rule, from association with the sons of chivalry and honour. I cannot think therefore you are entitled to abandon me, though a secret enemy or a lukewarm friend, might endeavour to prevail on you to do so. Mr Niles it seems has lately been mingling about Washington for the Consulate here. He told me Mr Blair said there was a thought of sending me to Egypt as Chargé d'affaires, Major Lewis writes me as executive agent only. I suppose it probable that the Egyptian expedition in any shape is very unlikely to happen and that Mr Niles was kind enough to mention it to me, with a view of keeping my eyes off of the Paris Consulate. As you yourself referred to the subject, of doing something for me, I hope there is no indelicacy in my answering that I should be pleased to go to Egypt as Chargé d'affaires – but should prefer being Consul here (if Mr Bent does not come out) to being sent to Egypt as executive agent only. It may be great presumption in me to compete with Mr Niles who is backed by Mr Binns, though I am not yet perfectly convinced that your friends ought to be postponed to the friends of persons who were once your enemies. My qualifications if good for any thing are equal to those of Niles, and he lost his office by its natural death; I was ejected from mine most violently. You shall not be disappointed if I am put aside for Mr Niles.

Mr Binns was among the persons who recommended my appointment to Algiers. He will probably suppose me fit for the mission to Egypt or the Consulate here; and as two living stones would be too much for one age, it may be presumed that with the Westmoreland address, which has been so closely presented he would support my nomination in either case. Seeing that you were not disposed to satisfy their former injustice, the low-

-ate would hardly think it worth while again to interpose in a matter of such little consequence. Mr Niles told me he had conversed with an opposition Senator on the subject who said he should not vote against me. He did not mention the name, nor did I enquire it.

Before finishing this letter allow me to say that I think as I long have done of your character, your achievements, your inflexible patriotism and devoted sense of duty; I remember your silver locks and the garlands of martial and civic honour with which they are justly crowned — my enthusiasm as a citizen disposes me to keep buried in silence my discontents as a man but for the thought that it is you by whom I have been unjustly neglected. Could I dislike or despise you I should be comparatively easy.

Should this representation also be neglected should a studied and ostentatious indifference be again observed a sense of injury may at last overpower the sentiments which I have so ardently cherished, and I shall fall like a tree, which after standing long against the whetted axe, trembles to and fro in the uncertain air; feels the last stroke; quivers through all its branches; and is hurled to the ground. —

If I thought the truth would in this case offend you, my feelings are so deeply and rightfully concerned that I should not suppress it. But you cannot expect me to be dumb, to be torpid, while a hand which has often been in friendship extended to me is imprinting the blotts of private malice and of public scorn, deeper and deeper into my prostrate character and excoriated feelings. You can scarcely wish while you are kindling around

me a circle of fire, and making every word I ever uttered in your vindication or praise fuel to exasperate the heat, and inflame the torment, that I should remain as silent as you were upon receiving my letter from Watson.

In what I have said about Robinson let me not be understood to deprecate in itself your bounty to him. That he has abused and begged you at the same time I know; but he can never be made an object of more than contempt to me. A brute by instinct though a man in form, he is naturally to be avoided, by rational beings. But where gentlemen have a taste for caressing such animals I have no taste for interfering with their amusements. He is said to be poor, his family are not like himself in all human probability; and therefore if the ignominy which his adoption reflects on my neglect, be removed, I shall be glad to hear that both he and Dr Rose have employment. If I could entertain other sentiments in such a case, particularly as my wife has the misfortune to be related to these persons, and as the mother of Dr Rose is poor, and being his mother is not fortunate; I should furnish an instance of meanness which has not yet been discovered in the wide compass of human nature; not even in the conduct of the man upon whom you have showered the torrent of your favour, nor in the character of the person upon whom you have shed the dews of your forgiveness.

I remain dear General still your attached friend —

H. Lee

To.

The President of the United States —

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Mr. Lee
Rec. 17th March
1834 A.J.

Granted

Amendments
commented
with

Recd Return

President of the
U. States

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Com. of the
Secy. of State

1833

Fellow citizens

The will of the American people, expressed thro their unbiased suffrages, calls me before you to pass thro the solemnities preparatory to taking upon myself the duties of President of the United States for another term. For their approbation of my public conduct thro a period which has not been without its difficulties, and for this renewed expression of their confidence in my good intentions, I am at a loss for terms adequate to the expression of my gratitude. It shall be displayed, to the extent of my humble powers, in continued efforts so to administer the Government as to preserve their liberty and promote their happiness.

So many events have occurred within the last four years which have necessarily called forth, sometimes under circumstances the most delicate and painful, my views of the principles and policy which ought to be pursued by the General Government, that I need (leading on this occasion but a few of them. — 17275

The foreign policy adopted by our Government soon after the formation of the present constitution, and very generally pursued by ~~each~~ succeeding administrations, has been crowned with almost complete success, and has elevated our character among the nations of the earth. To do justice to all and submit to wrong from none, has been during my administration its governing maxim, and so happy has been its results, that we are not only at peace with all the world, but have few causes of controversy, and those of minor importance remaining undisputed. ~~[illegible]~~

In the domestic policy of this Government there are two objects which especially deserve the attention of the people and their Representatives, and which have been and will continue to be, the subjects of my increasing solicitude. They are the preservation of the ~~[illegible]~~ rights of the ~~[illegible]~~ states and the integrity of the union.

c1833, Mar. 4

These great objects are necessarily connected and can only be attained by an enlightened exercise of the ~~acknowledged~~ powers of each within its appropriate sphere, in conformity with the public will constitutionally expressed. For the accomplishment of these objects it becomes the duty of all to yield a ready and patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally enacted, and thereby promote and strengthen a proper confidence in those institutions of the several states and of the United States which the people themselves have ordained for their own Government.

My experience in public concerns, and the observation of a life somewhat advanced, confirm the opinions long since imbibed by me, that the destruction of our State Governments, or the annihilation of their control over the local concerns of the people, would near lead directly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to despotism and military domination. In proportion therefore as the general Government encroaches upon the rights of

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the states, in the same proportion does it impair its own power and detract from its ability to fulfil the purposes of its creation. Solemnly impressed with these considerations my countrymen will ever find me ready to exercise, in correcting any measures which may directly or indirectly encroach on the rights of the states, or tend to consolidate all political power in the general Government.

But of equal and indeed of incalculable importance is the union of these states and the sacred duty of all to contribute to its preservation by a liberal support of the general government in the exercise of its just powers. You have been wisely admonished to accustom yourselves to think and speak of the union as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any

cannot be abandoned, and underneath frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest or to cripple the sacred ties which now link together the various parts". Without union our independence and liberty would never have been atchieved - without union they can never be maintained. Divided into twenty four, or even a smaller number of separate communities, we shall see our internal trade burdened with numberless restraints and exactions; communication between distant points and sections obstructed, or cut off; our sons made soldiers to deluge with blood the fields they now till in peace; the mass of our people borne down and impoverished by taxes to support armies and navies; and military leaders at the head of victorious legions becoming our lawgivers and rulers. The loss of liberty, of all good government, of peace, plenty and happiness, must inevitably follow a dissolution of the union. In supporting it therefore we support all that is dear to the freeman and philanthropist

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The time at which I stand before you is full of interest of the highest importance. The eyes of all nations are fixed on our republic. The event of the existing crisis will be decisive in the opinion of mankind of the practicability of our federal system of Government. Great is the stake placed in our hands; great is the responsibility which must rest upon the people of the United States. Let us realize the importance of the attitude in which we stand before the world. Let us exercise forbearance and firmness. Let us extricate our country from the dangers which surround it, and learn wisdom from the lessons they inculcate.

Deeply impressed with the truth of these observations and under the obligation of that solemn oath which I am about to take, I shall continue to exert all my faculties to maintain the just powers of the constitution, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of our federal union. ~~To these~~ At

at the same time

~~2nd~~) it will be my aim to inculcate [~~both by my~~ ~~example and~~] by my official ~~acts~~ acts. [~~the measures~~] the necessity of carrying general Government, ~~of~~ those powers only that are clearly delegated [and ~~[illegible]~~ ~~to the duties confided to it administration~~]; to encourage simplicity and economy in the expenditures of the Government; to raise no more money from the people than may be requisite for those objects, and in a manner that will best promote the interest of all classes of the community, and of all portions of the union. Constantly bearing in mind that in entering into society "individuals must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest", it will be my ~~desire~~ to discharge my duties as to foster ~~[illegible]~~ with our brethren in all parts of the country a spirit of liberal concession and compromise; and ~~by~~ reconciling our fellow citizens to those partial sacrifices which they must unavoidably make

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for the preservation of a greater good to recommend
our invaluable Government and union to the confidence
and affections of the American people.

Finally, it is my most fervent prayer,
that ~~Almighty God~~ before whom I now
stand, and who has kept us in his hands from
the infancy of our republic to the present day; that
he will so overrule all my intentions and actions,
and inspire the hearts of my fellow citizens, that
we may be preserved from dangers of all kinds,
and continue forever a united and happy people

Dec. 4th 1833.

painful sense of duty, to reject that bill, be-
-cause the work that was to be aided by the
appropriation could be viewed in no other
light than as a measure of a purely
local character. It is obvious, however,
that the money appropriated by this
bill may be indirectly applied to that
same work, or to others of a character
equally local. And I am thus called
upon by this bill to sanction indirectly
the application of the public money to
an object from which when directly pre-
-sented I was constrained to withhold it.

That Congress has no power under
the Constitution to appropriate any part
of the public money, from the common
Treasury, for objects within the states, of a local character merely,
-ly, such as state roads, bridges or canals,
does not in my mind admit of any
doubt: and, therefore, so far as this bill
proposes to apply money derived from
the sales of the public lands, to be dis-
-tributed among the states for such
objects, it is in my view clearly un-
-constitutional. Moreover, as
all the expenses justly chargeable
upon the public lands are not, by

this

this bill, to be paid out of the proceeds of those lands, the appropriation of those proceeds is, in so far, an appropriation of money raised by the imposition of duties for the only purposes autho=
=rized by the constitution, to objects of a local nature, in no wise contemplated by that instrument, and is not the less to be discouraged because it may be in some degree indirect or con=
=cealed.

One of the best safeguards of the constitutional authority of the General Government is the limitation upon the power of appropriation. The constitution itself has expressly provi=
=ded "that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law," and as Congress can exercise no legislation ex=
=cept over those objects which are confided to it by the constitution, it is clear that money in the Treasury, from whatever source derived, can only be drawn out for the purposes autho=
=rized by the constitution. That Congress cannot directly draw from the Trea=
=sury any portion of the public money, [illegible] resulting from duties or public lands, [illegible] to the objects which [illegible] be

bill, will scarcely be questioned; and to appropriate them to the states, for the same purpose, to be applied at the discretion of the State Legislatures, is not only liable to the constitutional objection, but would be unwisdom even if it were constitutional, as transferring to others that discretion and control over the expenditure of the money of the United States which should be exercised only by the general Government, in all cases where money is both expressly collected & appropriated for certain purposes.

It was in consequence of objections to the articles of confederation, because a portion of the waste and unappropriated territory owned by several states was not appropriated as a common fund for the expenses of the war, that in the year 1780 Congress recommended to those states to cede a portion of such territory "for the common benefit of the union". The terms of the several cessions all show that their chief object was that the proceeds of the lands might be applied to the obligations contracted by the Government in the prosecution of the war. The lands subsequently acquired by purchase have been paid for by the common treasure of the nation; and it may well be doubted whether even the right in the soil can be surrendered for any object whatever until the expenses contemplated by the original

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1728

expenses and the charges incurred for subsequent acquisitions be fully indemnified. altho' the debt contracted during the war has been paid from other sources of revenue, a just contribution for indemnity is a proper charge upon the lands ceded for that purpose, and the large amount of revolutionary pensions and annuities still remaining as annual charge upon the Treasury must be deemed as much a part of the debt of the revolution as any other item of expense.

It will be perceived moreover, by the accompanying statement from the Register, that assuming the nett sum received at the Treasury as the proceeds of the public lands to the 30th September 1832, to be thirty eight millions 386,624 dollars 13 cents, and charging the payments on account of the purchases, under the compact with Georgia and the several Indian tribes together with other items amounting in the whole to the sum of forty nine millions 701.2[illegible] dollars 17 cents, would still leave the sum of eleven millions 314,656 dollars, [illegible] cents to be reimbursed from those lands.

Even if there were no constitutional

17282-3

of the moneied monopoly.

The history of the Bank shews a rapidity in the growth and extension of the political influence predicted as consequent on the introduction of this new power into the Government, far surpassing the worst anticipations. The President has witnessed during the brief period in which he has been engaged in the administration, developments of the dangerous tendencies of this institution, which in his opposition to its first establishment, he had supposed, although inevitable in the course of time, would have been reserved for a later and some more corrupt period of the republic. The repugnance then felt by him to a concentration of national powers in the hands of a corporation of foreign and domestic stockholders was unconquerable. It was now as deeply rooted as the love he

(1833)

17285

The two following Paragraphs extracted from a work recently published entitled "Three Years in North America, by James Stuart Esqr:" when speaking of the Expedition to New Orleans in 1815, express 1st: "It has been "said and never contradicted, "as far as I have heard, that "the British Commander in Chief "had promised the plunder

"of

"of New Orleans to his Army"

2ndly "Mr: Eaton holding one

"of the highest Offices in the

"General Government of the

"United States, the present

(1830) "Secretary at War of the

"American Government at Washington,

"and Author of the Life of

"General Jackson, expressly

"asserts that "Beauty and Booty"

"was the Watchword of Sir

"Edward Pakenham's Army on

"the battle of 8th January 1815."

Now

17285

Now We the Undersigned serving in that Army, and actually present, and through whom all orders to the Troops were promulgated, do, in justice to the memory of that distinguished Officer who commanded and led the attack, the whole tenour of whose life was marked by Manliness of Purpose and Integrity of View, most unequivocally deny that any such promise was ever held out to the Army, or that the

Waterford

17287

Watchword, asserted to have been given out, was ever issued, and further that such motives could never have actuated the Man who, in the discharge of his duty to his King and Country so eminently upheld the character of a true British Soldier.

That a refutation of the above calumnies not having before appeared is solely to be attributed to their not having come to the knowledge of the

Undersigned

17288-90

Undersigned that they existed, until the work from which they are taken was given to the Public, in the present year, 1833.

(Signed) John Lambert Lt. General
John Keane Lt. General
Wm. Thornton Mn. General
Edwd. Blakeney Mn. General
Alex. Dixon Colonel
Deputy Adjt. Gen. Royal Artillery

17288-90

Denial of the British boat-burning of "Beauty & booty"

[1833]

May 26th, 1781 Congress passed resolutions approving the plan for establishing a National Bank, submitted by R. Morris on 17 May 1781 — and recommending to the Several States to provide that no other Bank or Bankers be established or permitted within the said States during the war. — and that the notes to be issued shall be receivable for all taxes duties & debts to the U. States. —

See 7th vol. of Journals of Congress for 1781. 1782 - page 108.

On 31. Dec. 1781 Congress passed an ordinance to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of North America —

It contains this proviso — "provided always that nothing herein before contained shall be construed to authorize the said Corporation to exercise any powers in any of the United States, repugnant to the laws or constitution of such State."

A resolution was passed at the same time recommending it to the legislature of each State to pass such laws as they may judge necessary for giving the aforegoing ordinance it's full operation —

Same vol. of Journal page 257. —

(1833?)

(John H Eaton)

I consider the present a suitable occasion to bring to your consideration those principles which are involved in the establishment of the Bank of the United States, the charter of which will soon expire. The propriety of its creation ~~The constitutionality of its establishment~~ has been maintained on the ground that it is necessary to furnish a safe depository for the monies of the United States, & to facilitate a transmission from one part of the Union to the other. It may well be doubted, if the people of the ~~federal~~ States intended to delegate to the general government an authority to create any corporation whatever, except within the District of Columbia. That they did not design to grant to this government under any pretence ~~whatever~~ a power to withdraw from the jurisdiction & taxing power of the States, persons & property located within their borders by associating them into public officers, & public property ~~under any pretence whatever~~, does not in my mind admit of question

By the present US Bank the government owns one fifth of the Stock, & appoints a fifth of the directors: the rest of the Stock, & the appointment of the other directors rests with private citizens. It is of course under the direction & control of ~~private citizens~~ individuals, & managed with a view to private gain

There are some leading features in this corporation which in my view, conflict with the constitution ~~& fundamental principles of our government~~. It is ~~a grant of exclusive privileges~~; for by the approp

Imply & sincerely with many thanks

terms of the Charter, no other Bank can be established. It concedes the special & exclusive countenance of the Govt and appropriates the use of the national revenue to augment individual gain. ~~[illegible]~~ Private property, vested as stocks, is withdrawn from the jurisdiction & taxing power of the States, inasmuch as it has been decided, that the Bank & Branches are exempt from State taxation, to which every other business ~~bank~~, ~~banks~~, & species of property is subject. In the principle thus operates, there is no limit. The power which in the old Bank exempted Eleven millions of Dollars, & in the present twenty Eight, may in some future charter exempt three hundred millions, or any other amount. It is an unlimited power acting, which exclusively discharges private business, & property from taxation within a State ~~[illegible]~~ having a portion of original sovereignty ~~[illegible]~~, which by the States has not yet been ported with

The charter of the present Bank expires in March 1836. If it be necessary as an appendage of the Treasury to be continued, care should be taken, that the public interest does not suffer, by permitting it to expire; & care be taken likewise that it shall contain no conceded privilege, which shall be considered adverse to any principle of the Constitution

~~The advantages to be derived~~

The advantages to be derived through the operations of a Bank, in the transmission of funds to different parts of the Union, necessary to the use of the Treasury, & in affording facilities in a period of

ever, have been rendered manifest. To obviate the inconveniences which might arise from a dissolution of the present, ~~might~~ not a Bank, or revenue office, national in character, be established, & attached to the Treasury to be based upon the revenue, & public faith of the United States. By some of the States such a plan of banking has been tried with some success; & if it has not been found successful to the extent expected in the first formation, enough has been ascertained to show its entire practicability, under a system of proper organization and of salutary checks interposed. The faith & revenue of the Country would inspire confidence ~~and support~~, and effectually sustain it under pressure. It would be only necessary to throw around it such cautions, as shall exclude all encroachments upon the States thro' any power to be granted to the Executive, & which might improperly be used, should be guarded, such limitations might be imposed as to assure a correct & safe administration of its affairs. The Directors should be appointed in such manner as ~~shall~~ shall direct, & be more salary officers, & prohibited from receiving discounts or becoming endorsers: to be subject to ~~periodical~~ periodical changes; and to guard the better against Executive power, to permit changes to be made in no other way & at no other time than may be directed by the law, unless for misdemeanors in office; with right & severe penalties for peculation or frauds committed by any one connected with the Bank

~~[illegible]~~

17292

ambition — repeal when you please

Such an institution, organized in a manner to trench upon no State rights, would increase the public revenue, afford readily the means of its transmission — introduce an uniform circulating currency, in time of war, & perhaps obviate the necessity of resorting to injurious loans. The notes of the Bank would exist as evidence of public debt; & as war might be made to bear an interest, until redeemed, it would thus partake of the character of our Stocks, & be an inducement for our citizens to invest in them their capital. So modeled, & checked by frequent investigations of its condition, and publicity from time to time given to its transactions, banking temptations might be frustrated, free from the objections & complaints, which exist against the present Bank of the U.S. But if any more acceptable & secure plan shall be devised, to attain the objects of public interest, & give security to the States & people, it shall receive my approbation.

1833

In offering these considerations, I have felt the weight of the responsibility imposed; but in justice to my self, and a County which possesses my devotion, I could not do less, or say less. It is a common remark and a correct one, that a mixed constitution in a County without proper guards interposed, is one dangerous to liberty. The generation which gave us the blessings we enjoy, has not passed away. The government we have, is yet but experimental; and care & caution is to be consulted, that nothing of depravity shall be entrusted in our day, least we leave the legacy infamy has been given us. His time may come who aspiring chief Magistrate, preferring self, to other & higher considerations, may be possessed of our this mark, how important is it that no fractious for legislative enactments shall be offered, by which disembarrassing errors shall be existed. Terrible rule it be, when the sword & the purse of any County, the force and alliance against the liberties of the people; it would be a powerful impulse to tempt other nations to resort them. One advantage on this head to the mixed constitution proposed, is, that should it be found at all dangerous to liberty, a repeal can follow easily & the rights of man are secured, the great engine must be mastered

An attempt, ere long, most probably will be made by those interested in the Stock of the U States Bank, to obtain a renewal of its Charter. It is a fit occasion then, to suggest this important & interesting question to the consideration of Congress. Altho the Charter does not expire until 1836, yet to avoid precipitancy in so essential a measure, I should consider, that it could not too soon receive the attention of the Legislature. Opportunity should be afforded for description & reflection, that by timely notice to those who are interested justice may be done. It is well known that the Constitutionality of the line, which chartered the present Bank has, by some been denied, & by many its expediency questioned. From various parts of the Union, dissatisfaction has been expressed as to the decision of the Supreme Court, which maintained a power granted by the Charter, to locate branches without the authority of a State to impose a tax upon the Capital. Besides this, it has been objected, that it is a monopoly, conceding to one portion of citizens, certain enlarged defined privileges for a given time, in exclusion to other. It permits also, a discrimination & that the holding of legislative interest members of the confederacy. These & a denial of the right of taxation, on the part of the States, has excited a general apprehension of the absorbing power of the general government, which those interested for the liberties of the Country are so desirous to restrain.

I would suggest, if to avoid these objections and to silence all complaints, it might not be advisable to create a bank which in its character should prove perfectly the first & most of the great key stones of the Constitution — a bank which should [illegible] exemption from all the objections, as to the infringement of State

authority which exists in relation to the present
— one which would place the Directors, under such restric
— tions, as might be concerned wholesome & proper — which
should make them salary officers, with a exclusion for
all participancy in its affairs, whether as principal or as
endorser; a prohibitory in income owners & creditors, and with severe penalties annexed, for any thing of
practices misconduct. Through such a measure the incon-
veniences & ~~[illegible]~~ at present complained of might
be removed — the revenue aided — facilities in war obtained —
rumors lessened, — the whole, not a few made
participate; & by proper cautions interposed or ambitious Executive, who, in some future
time might prefer self aggrandisement to principle, be restrained
from uniting together the purse & the sword of the Country
These will prove important considerations, & if under such
checks & balances some plan can be suggested, whether in creating a new, or amendatory of the ~~[illegible]~~
charter of the ~~[illegible]~~ent Bank, & thereby to guard against
anticipated evils, & to secure permanently the blessings
we enjoy, such a plan shall receive my consent &
approbation

1729

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17294

Myers. E & B.
remarks

1833?

My dear Sir

I have received & read with the highest satisfaction your ~~[illegible]~~ Message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania of the 26th Ultimo. The reckless course pursued by the Bank of the U. S. towards the Country at large, & particularly towards your State, and the odious design by which that Institution has been actuated, have been truly portrayed by you — In the situation which I occupy in relation to ~~that~~ the matter subject, I think it due to the Country & to yourself, as in also to my own feelings, to return your my sincere thanks for the exalted

[1833.] Jackson to Kendall.

and truly patriotic stand you have taken in defence of public liberty. If any thing could increase the credit to which you are so well entitled, and which your ~~intelligent~~ ~~Countrymen~~ fellow citizens every where will accord you, it is the extensive control which the Bank at this moment possesses over the great interests of your State.

Be assured, however, that you have judged correctly as to the suffering of the resources of Pennsylvania to meet the crisis, & wisely as to the attitude, (whether considered in regard to her honor or her interests) in which it became your official duty to place her. It was to have been hoped that our last experience had sufficiently demonstrated the futility of all attempts, however formidable

in their character or source; to contract the
populous will ~~[illegible]~~ but there are unfortunately
too many amongst us who ~~have no~~ are not only ignorant of
knowledge of the people, but who seem to
be wholly incapable of acquiring it —
that with the means of happiness, and of
public & private prosperity in our possession,
to an extent wholly without a parallel
in the world, our country should through
the instrumentality of artificial means,
be doomed to suffer embarrassments and
distress, cannot be too deeply deplored.
I mistake, however, the character of my
country men if there ~~can~~ be any extremity
of suffering by which they can be forced
to yield the acknowledgment of principles,
or the support of a measure of
which their unbiased judment does not
approve.

17296

[1833.] Jackson to Kendall.

This is not the first time that experiments of the like character upon your fortitude & firmness have been attempted; and I sincerely hope that upon this occasion its guilty authors will receive such a rebuke from the intelligence and virtue of the people as will most effectually discourage, now & forever, such unworthy efforts to undermine their freedom. It is only necessary for your fellow citizens to be aware of the real design of the transactions that are passing before their eyes, and in the result of which they have so deep an interest, that design you justly regard to be, on the part of the Bank, an attempt to force a re-charter by a public distress of its own creation, to which you might have added the further intention, to compel the State Banks, all other means failing, to

surrender the public Deposits, in the vain hope that the Government will thereby be driven to the necessity of restoring them to its vaults. I have already had occasion to say, frequently & publicly, that by no voluntary act of mine ~~was~~ will I ~~in any degree~~ so contribute to the national degradation. If the free Spirit of this people is ever to be thus brought ~~into~~ under subjection to an institution of its own creation, their fetters must be rivetted by other hands than mine. But I have no such apprehension. ~~On the~~ If I shall on the contrary be greatly disappointed if the unaided force of public opinion does not ~~to~~ prove sufficient to break up & scatter before its rightful power a combination of moneyed and political

powers which has evinced so ready a disposition, & so much capacity, to obstruct Jambana of the measures of the Government, and ~~has~~ which has already ~~Spread~~ shed so baleful an influence upon the prosperity of the Country.

is bo-
that
the
Shady
hence
ty.

17298

Copy to
Gov. Doty
from Charles Christian
Governor

1833?3

you will have seen in the Nashville
Republican of the 18th July instant, that
Judge White is out ~~in~~ a long thly, feable
& ridiculous reply to my remarks - it is
well for the cause of innocence from
the calumny of this man, either on oath
or otherwise that his deposition before
Congress committee is on record - you will
discover he is now out furiously against
the Treasury circular - in which he has
placed himself under a dilemma, of now
telling a falsehood, or perjuring himself
before the committee. The judge says, "I
have ever believed that circular less justifiable
than any act of your federal Executive"
The judge was sworn to tell the truth, the whole
truth & nothing but the truth, when the following
interrogatory was put to him by the committee
"Do you know of any act by either of the heads
of the Executive Departments which is either
corruption or violation of official duty?"
now if he ever believed that circular less justifiable
than any act of the federal Executive
& having charge the Executive Departments
with corruption, and this act the circular,
being less justifiable than any act of the
Federal executive, if he really believed
when sworn before the committee, that
he now states, being sworn to tell the whole
truth & nothing but the truth, and requested
in the interrogatory to state upon his oath
"whether he knew any act of either of the heads

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of the Executive departments which is either
corrupt or a violation of official duty," and
having then concluded that part of the T. Crawf-
=lor being just probable from any other
out of the Executive, he is guilty of perjury,
=but shortly endeavors us to believe that the
sworn & interrogated as before recited, the
judge did not believe of the T. Crawford that
he now states & he then believed as all honest
men for that reason have believed, that the T.
Crawford was an active pursuance of
the fundamental laws of the land which
required all land to be sold for cash (gold or silver)
or evidences of public debt, that this arrang=
=ment was necessary to preserve our rev=
=enue & not permit our treasury from
being filled with worthless paper, and
our land into the hands of speculators
& that it has preserved our Banks from
bankruptcy & our country corrupted to Europe
for the benefit of England, & our nation
left bankrupt with depreciated paper
without a metallic basis - but as soon
as the judge found that his prevaricating &
false statement on oath should be exposed by Genl T. Newman, &
he & he was fully exposed by Genl T. Newman, & the
the whigs had taken the ground that the
T. Crawford, had brought on the pressure in Europe
that this Crawford had prevented his being brought to
the west of its speedy, that his friend Buddle might be
was then & not when sworn to tell the whole truth
=mittee, "that he urged upon the Crawford, to advise the
thereby draw the attention of the people from the de
his affidavit before the committee had placed his
now with the aid of his friend Huntsman to change his
to Knoxville - here he is in another dilemma - Huntsman
to the judges speak out.

1730

to which is either
"Fourth July," and
part of the T. Lessee
than any other
guilty of perjury,
to believe that the
one needed, the
the T. Lessee that
believed as all honest
believed, that the T.
pursuance of
the Conductor
to for cash (goods sold
that thus circum=
sume our rev=
Treasury from
hands, and
ds of Speculators
r Banks from
carried to Europe
and, down fortune
hemisphere paper
is - but as soon
has by paying
back goods offering
Great T. revenue
found that the
on the purpose in
ented his wing
Frank Buddle
to tell the whole
the circuit, to abuse
of the people from
Europe = America, and
brethren from drawing
might send it England
truth before the com=
President, and
the deceitful - Intriguer
the judge has
compelled he had plead
huntsman to shoot
was speech from Jonesborough
Huntsman Charte me defeat
their dilemma - Huntsman
to the judge speech at Jonesborough, my life
17300 to Mr Hunt Charlotte

refers to it. The judge hereupon
on his postscript, writes to Mr
H. & returns them without
commenting what he had said
was an error and makes three
letters part of his affidavit
not only admitting that Mr
has offered at Dunbarton
but by treating their part of
his testimony as true
to the fact. It is good for
both sides to know and what
[illegible] in Manchester

1833 on the distribution of surplus rev. V. Buren's hand only

The Bill (title) was received by me under like circumstances. Finding upon an exam-
ination of its provisions that it gave
the legislature sanction to principles
for the adjustment of the public
accounts of entirely novel, and as they strike me very objectionable
character and extremely important
in their results, I thought I should
best consult my duty & protect the
public interest by, at least, affording
an opportunity for a reconsideration
of the whole subject, under circum-
stances more auspicious to a
dispassionate investigation of its merits,
than those which existed at the time
of its passage. I therefore withheld
from it my constitutional sanction,
and it has not become a law.

12301

1833 on the distribution of surplus rev. V. Buren's land entry

For the consideration the Bill (title) was received by me under
such and like circumstances. Finding upon an exam-
ination of its provisions that it gave
the legislature sanction to principles
for the adjustment of the public
accounts of entirely novel, and very shakey character
character and extremely important
in their results, I thought I would
best consult my duty & protect the
public interest by, at least, affording
an opportunity for a reconsideration
of the whole subject, under circum-
stances more auspicious to a
dispute & fair investigation of its merits,
than those which existed at the time
of its passage. I therefore withheld
from it my constitutional sanction,
and it has not become a law.

17301

This reluctance naturally experienced in withholding my assent from any bill which has passed the other branches of the legislative department of the Government, was in this instance relieved by the fact, that a bill which from what is known would, if it became a law, draw, at last, one million three hundred thousand dollars from the Treasury, and in its consequences, direct & indirect, many millions more, to ~~satisfy claims which have~~ be applied for the most part in the gratuitous satisfaction of claims which had not been presented to Congress in all & upon grounds which had been repeatedly ~~rejected~~ constantly & repudiated by many succeeding Congresses, since the establishment of the Government, had been hoped in the haste and confusion unavoidable incident to an adjournment, and

with a bare quorum in the house of Representatives; and the more especially, by the circumstance, that, as the bill contained no appropriating clause, further legislation would have been necessary before it could be intended to be carried into effect by it. Any money from the treasury, under it, I could not consequently be injurious by the delay.

I cannot too earnestly for my own sake of this importance invite your attention to the grave principles which are incorporated in this bill, as well as the disturbing and exhausting effects which it is calculated to have upon the affairs of the government, & the ~~state~~ means of the Treasury if it should become a law —

17301-a

The accompanying report of the Auditor of the Treasury shows in part the probable effect of its provisions so far as they can be ascertained from the sources of information within his reach, and in part, the embarrassments to the Treasury which would result from their voluntarily opening the very extensive & intricate accounts between the United States & the different states, most of which have long since been closed upon the same principles which the Government of the former has since its establishment dealt with individual claimants. That principle, with a very few & limited exceptions, has been that as the Government is always presumed to be ready to pay its debts, when their existence has been established by competent proof, & the demand formally made

it was not liable for
interest. It is upon this principle
that the Government have from its foundation
to the present period been
settled. Nine are reasons which
justify a departure from
this principle in respect to the claims
of the States which would not equally
apply to those of individuals, I
am not afraid of them; and fear
not from me the attempt to estimate
either the extent of the drain upon the
treasury by them or the unavoidable
allowance, or the unavoidable
confusion in the affairs of the country
government by thus undoing the legislation
of more than forty years bearing for its
object the final settlement of

17302

primate claims, which it was hoped
had been nearly accomplished. That
these claims for tithes on all
claims have which have heretofore
been adjusted, where the parties or
their representatives are in existence,
will, if or possible which seem to
their allowances be established, be
merely a matter of conjecture
only. I respectfully submit to your
consideration whether it is either just
or expedient to impose burthens
upon the whole community for
the benefit of individuals whose
claims have long since been
settled and which most probably
would never have thought of
presenting them but for the
indirect invitation which would be

given to Mrs by Mrs Bell.

17303

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[illegible]

Chapter.

I see published in your paper of 28th of last month a letter from Washington dated to me and signed by my secretary and some remarks to which I think it must have been written by some one of such flowing power of estimation and strength of mind. I am indebted this name but be it from what source it may, it is an unfounded calumny. There is not a principle in the Declaration but is my own, and which I am ready to act out & defend, as the true exposition of the Declaration of 1798 & 1799, to which nullification & secession is in direct opposition & makes our Government worse than a rope of sand. If it is meant that the people have the right by nature to resist oppression, then I agree with the doctrine but it not on a reserved right, either in the confederation or the more perfect union. I am based upon the confederation & the present constitution, but a right of resisting oppression which is not a revolution, not peaceful and constitutional.

17304

a State has the Physical power, & he will
succeed in changing the Government
of the Foils, those concerned & joined
in hostile array against the laws
of the United States will be brought
before the Judicial authority of
the country for trial as Rebellious

written one from W. Whitehead
in 1833.

A. Jackson

To
Doctor Breckenridge
in 1837. Left in the hands
of Col G. Walton
a day or two, after he
received it, placed in
the hands of my
enemies - a most
dishonorable act cannot
be conceived. Thou
looking into private
& confidential letters -
These to be preserved to
prevent Col Walton
Walton from dangerous
the dishonorable con-
-duct - A. J.

May show Gen. Jackson's
nobility & Crawford and
friendship for Calhoun

J. Q. Adams

J. M. Simmons

17805

1833?

The principles and interests involved in the Bank of the United States and the approaching expiration of its charter, present questions of great importance which, ~~[illegible]~~ cannot too soon engage the attention of Congress. Since the charter of that Bank was granted, its constitutionality has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The ground on which it was granted by Congress and has been sustained by the Supreme Court, is, that a Bank is a necessary agent of this government in executing its delegated powers.

Nevertheless, doubts exist in the minds of many, whether it was the intention of the people to delegate to this government directly or indirectly the power to create any corporation whatever except within the District of Columbia for District purposes. Others maintain, that, admitting the correctness of the reasoning which maintains the necessity of a national bank, it does not ~~[illegible]~~ contain the present institution in its details. The power of taxation being reserved to the States in the most unlimited manner, it is asserted, that a national bank, to be constitutional, must not exempt persons, property or business, within the limits of the States from the unshackled exercise of that power. Nor must such a bank, it is affirmed, grant exclusive privileges, or extend to one citizen of a State or of the United States, special advantages or exemptions, in his person, property or business, which are prohibited or denied to other citizens. The present Bank, it is maintained, does in its details, violate these constitutional and

17306

and fundamental principles. By the terms of its charter, no other national Bank can be established during its existence. It has been decided that the States cannot tax it. Whatever benefits it may render to the government, its stock our principally owned by private citizens; it is subject to their control; and its business is conducted with a view to private gain. Citizens of a State who hold its stock are enabled to carry on the business of banking within the limits of the State, exempt from those burdens to which other citizens in the same State, engaged in the same business are subject. These privileges, it is asserted, are exclusive, and are directly prohibited by the constitution. Complaints are also made of the interference of the Bank in political contests, and dangers to the liberties of the people are apprehended from its monopoly of real estate, its control over the currency and the power it concentrates.

If Congress deem a national Bank necessary as an agent of the Government, care should be taken, in the establishment of a future bank, to guard against these objections to the present institution. With this view, I recommend a careful inquiry, whether a bank, purely national, may not be established, so organized as to yield all the benefits of the existing institution, and be subject to none of its objections. The Government needs not the capital of private citizens to endow its agent, and I hope it does not require the stimulant of the broker to secure their fidelity. It would seem, that by a pledge of the revenue and faith of the government, a bank or agent might be created, adequate to all the requisite purposes of the Treasury and competent to sustain the public credit in war, without the intermediation of a co-partnership with

private citizens. In the wisdom of congress
the country may repose for the organization
of such an institution on principles which
shall secure the fidelity of its managers, furnish
all those aids to the Government which shall be
a book necessary; and at the same time,
guard as far as practicable, against that aviation
control which might enable an ambitious
President, by an union of the purse and the
sword, to subvert the liberties of his country.

17307

on the Back—

1433

The Treasury under the old Confederation established A.D. 1775 - committee of Congress to superintend the Treasury - Treasury suspended in February 1776 - Treasury office of accounts established & established in April 1776 - This office with that of the Treasury to be kept, where Congress shall order its sessions - Journal vol. 1. p. 302 - III. vol. 471 - A number of patriotic citizens in June 1780, proposed to Congress to establish a Bank whose object is the public service see journal 3. vol p. 470 - Committee of Congress to confer with them & report, & proceeded & reported and opinion by Congress of 13. March in need of occasional aid & will grant it - Bank of North America incorporated & chartered Dec. 31 1781 - Enquire whether the North American Bank was not afterwards chartered by the State of Pennsylvania on the request of Congress they states having failed to pass laws to carry it into effect - The Legislature of Pennsylvania 1782 - agreable to the Resolution of Congress of October 21. 1781 - passed an act incorporating said Bank of North America see 3d vol Statute Laws page 27 - of 1782 -

17308

On the 13th. of Sept. 1785 - The Legislature
of Pennsylvania repeals the charter
granted to the Bank of North America
commencing with the following
preamble - "Whereas the Bank of N. A.
established in this City has lately
been found to be injurious
to the welfare of this State, and incon-
sistent with the safety of the Citizens
3 vol of the Laws of Pennsylvania pag
633 - A.D. 1785 - On the 17th of March
1787 - The Legislature passed an act
revive the incorporation of the Subscri-
bers to the Bank of North America
for the term of 14 years after the pas-
of that act. From which it appears
that the Bank of North America was
chartered by the State of Pennsylvania
equable for the express purpose of
repealed as dangerous to the
public safety & welfare of the State
afterwards restored by the State as
an institution of its own for 14 ye
These are the facts as they existed at the
time the sages who sat in convention
formed the constitution, found the
country and from the dangerous ex
perience of corporations influence of Bank
Dennis, consulting the powers th
Bank, refused to give the power th
Congress to establish banks
was

1/

The Illinois Bank

1833?

The 25 Section of the charter of this Bank says. "If at any time the corporation hereby created shall neglect or refuse for Ten days after demand at the Banking House, during the regular hours of business to redeem in specie any indebtedness of debt issued by said corporation; the said corporation shall discontinue and close all its operations of business, excepting &c"

A Joint Resolution of the two Houses of Congress of the 30th of April 1816. directs "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is required and ~~directed~~ directed to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause as soon as may be, all duties, Taxes, debts or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and demanded, or in notes

17309

2/

of banks which are payable and paid on demand in said legal currency of the United States"

Now here is a bank, which has ten days grace allowed it, after presentation, to pay its notes, which is preparing to be appointed a Deposite Bank; when a Law of Congress declares explicitly, that the notes of any bank whatever, shall not be received in payment of public dues, which does not pay the same on demand in specie!-

This is not all. We learn that this Bank has made application to the Legislature, to extend this term of grace from of ten days to twenty five days!!

17 8/10

The act of Congress
stand thus to
the Attn. Genl.
before he makes
up his opinion
on the Elonors
Bank - A. J.

12

The Honorable Secretary at home

[1833?]

Sir

I have the Honor to enclose a Copy of the Instructions heretofore given to the Locating Agent L. Tarrant Esqr

I have the Honor to be with the highest Respect

Your Hu^ble Servt.

Elbert Herring

To

The President
of the United States

17311-12

21 833 3

The Land bill — the opinion expressed in my veto Message on the former Land bill for distribution & in my other communications were sufficient to convince Congress that I never could approve a bill of this character until the Constitution was amended, and the power granted by the people & the States to Congress, I had therefore a hope that such a bill would not again be presented for my approval until the ~~[illegible]~~ suggested was ~~[illegible]~~ on the eve of the presidential election. The manner, the time, & circumstances under which this bill is pressed shews the impolicy as well as the improperly of the measure. I thought ~~[illegible]~~ ever ~~[illegible]~~ approval ~~[illegible]~~ for the old & the 1st. the ~~[illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ Government that they should have been made at an early period of the Session to meet the current expenses of the Govt. as well as to progress with the new projects defences, whereby for want of ~~[illegible]~~ for the purpose left recess going rapidly on to decay & it would appear that a nominal surplus accumulated in the treasury which the people might be deluded & operated upon in the approaching Presidential election by this delusion of millions to be distributed among their suffrages ~~[illegible]~~ in support of the opposition — see &c

173 13

2d. This bill is patronized & ~~brought~~ originated in the Senate, & supported in the Senate by candidates for the presidency just on the eve of a presidential election, as the bill for rechartering the U. States Bank was brought forward before the last presidential election to operate upon the election of P. to distract & delude the people as was attempted before, and of precipitate into a loan, must in less than two years compell Congress to increase the tariff, which led to the rechartering of the U. States Bank, and restore the system of internal improvement, consolidate the government, corrupt the morals of the people & destroy our liberties. These are conclusions self evident when we view the changes that have been produced in the senate by the deluded hope of reaching their selfish & ambitious views of reaching the presidential chair by their abandoning their former principle & advocating this bill while when they were depressing their constituents opposed it in every stage & voted against it on its final passage & those votes have had carried this odious bill which must lead to consolidation, corrupt the States and destroy our present constitutional & happy government

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lead to consolidation, corrupt the States and
destroy our present Constitutional & happy Government

and this at a time when our borders are
undefended, & our commerce unprotec
ted if suddenly assailed, and before the
necessary appropriations are made for
the necessary expenses of our country
& before its surplus may remain over the red
wants of our Government & the
its defences, and all this precisely at any
just on the eve of a presidential election
When two years has not passed by since
from the same quarter it was announ
ced that the Govt was bankrupt & the
executive would have to borrow to
meet the current expenses of the
Govt. and at last session, when we
were threatened with war, from the
same quarter was all appropriations withheld
and safety jeopardized, and as it would
now seem to keep the money in the
treasury for distribution, to corrupt
& the people, & succeed in the
presidential election regardless of the
prosperity or safety of the republic
until the constitution is altered, and
our country placed in such a state
of defence & our safety requires, I cannot
approve a bill that must lead to such
disastrous results, and so well calculated
to corrupt the morals of the people, and
destroy the purity of legislation both in

17314

Congress & in the States on this Question:
=tending legislation must produce
whilst we see upon our frontier Indian
wars that threaten us, when we see the
more time powerful of Europe strength
=ening their fleets & adding to their Navy
a fleet we ought deserve the words
of the people if we were to leave our
country defenceless & destitute the
means amongst the States, necessary
for this purpose —

The Land Office

B, in his Speech, says, "the removal of the
Indians was a political regulation founded on them
& was a burden in which all the States are interes
ted in — should be a common charge upon them" — it
is because it is for the benefit of all the States, and
the Land was ceded for the common benefit of all
the expenses of
that all Indian Treaties, we ought to be laid upon
the Land, and not thrown it upon the people by
taxation —

To Amos Kendall 1833

The report of the Government Directors
shew how the funds of the Bank are
misused see them - is this no cause for
changing the deposits - The Bank has post-
-poned the payment of the public debt -
and may do it again - is this no cause
for removing the deposits to compel them
to their duty - long since sufficient
cause existed for their removal in
the opinion of the President and
every friend of the administration
in the senate & H. of Representatives
still for the want of a positive opinion
from the incorporated Banks of the
State it has been postponed - now
the enquiry is to be made - and why
make it, if the past conduct of the
Bank should be repeated, ~~and it~~
~~should be~~ and continued, if the deposits
are not to be removed, when the
President and his council think
they ought - They ought to have been
removed on the discovery of their post-
-poning the payment of the specie and
ought to be whenever the public good
& safety of the public interest requires -
therefore no commitment

73

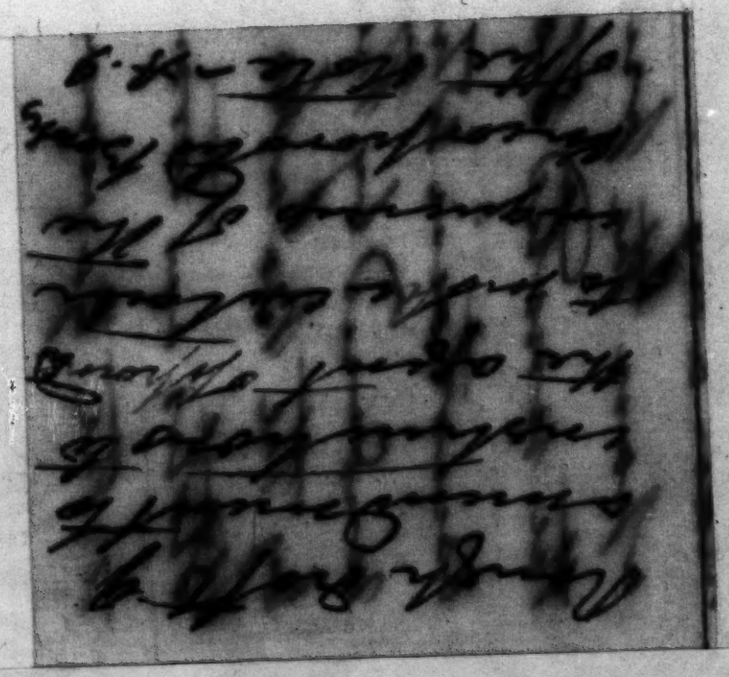
Substitute

It is the opinion of the President that hereafter as heretofore, Bank agency will be found convenient in managing the fiscal operations of the government, and as he cannot consistently with his avowed sentiments sanction any national institution organized upon the principles of the existing Banks of the United States, he deems it proper to ascertain whether all the services now rendered by them ~~[illegible]~~ may not be performed by the Banks incorporated by the several States on terms equally or more favorable to the Government.

The following to be embraced in the instructions in lieu of the 9th article of instructions

you will not consider yourself precluded by these instructions from making any other propositions to the said Banks for the purpose of ascertaining on what terms ~~they will undertake~~ ~~[illegible]~~ they will undertake the service specified, and you are at liberty to receive any propositions from them which they may think proper to offer

The 7th to be cut, or confidential to your agent.



[1833?]

Mr Baker,
Apology - I have freely
posted his interference
over - he has stated very
reply poorly, I did
think clerks better
employed at their
desks than in attending
active parts in elections

A. J.

75

[1838]

Sir,

I hear with great satisfaction the expression of friendly sentiments entertained by his Danish Majesty toward myself individually and this Government, which on his special representative you have just delivered. Let me spare you that I sincerely reciprocate them both in their general and personal application, in which last respect particularly your own high character & friendly feelings so often manifested in your intercourse with this country are estimed as a pledge which it will be my pride not to disappoint.

Please communicate to his Majesty that I, in the late arrangement respecting the claims of our merchants, the indemnification fell short of what was considered due to them, it is nevertheless what the gov. of the United States has agreed to take and is therefore satisfactory; that upon the future relations of the two Governments

17315

This arrangement will have no unfa-
-vorable influence; and that upon all
occasions I shall be found ready to
meet the proposals for a commer-
-cial treaty upon the principles
of a just reciprocity, and to show
closer in other respects the bonds
of friendship and good intercourse
which it is the interest of both
countries to preserve.

The Secretary of State will be
charged to open a free discussion
with you upon these subjects

I shall upon all occasions receive every
proposition made to this government by
Most of his Danish Majesty for
a commercial arrangement with a
sincere desire to do all that it
will be proper for me to do
to advance the interests of
both countries & to draw
closer the bonds of
friendship & good intercourse
which it is their interest to preserve.

17316

acknowledge
friendly sentiments
from King of Den-
mark —
Rough draft

[1833 3]

The Answer of the Colonel of (Mr Sutherlands
that the proceedings of the House of the Nation
let aside the [illegible]
Lands North [illegible]

17317

The Honour Sir Robert Peel Bart
that the Inclosure of Lands
The Right Honourable
Sir Robert Peel Bart
North E. Inclosure Act with Bounds

1833

The interest bill. The following may be considered good reasons for rejecting the bill

1st The improbability of assertaining from the bill what amount of money may be drawn from the Treasury under its provisions.

2: The novel principles introduced into our legislation by this bill by opening all old settled accounts with States and allowing compound interest on the advances made to many daily by applying the payments made, first to the interest accrued at the time ~~the~~ and then to the principle up to the time on the balance remaining unsettled & correct

3rd Innovating on the principle of our Government in not providing against the presumption that it was always ready to pay its debts when collected, by properly authenticated presented accounts

4th The same principles that would require the settled accounts with States to be reopened and interest allowed for advances made, except for actual interest paid by the States on such advances, would lead to opening all accounts with Individuals where payments were postponed for advances made by the Government, this open drain upon our Treasury, more than the present

17518.

Revenue would be able to meet

5th The impossibility of equal justice being done by the production of this bill to the States the respective amounts being made ~~by~~ ~~Kind~~ from time to time, and whether they were, respectively, sufficient to pay the interest which had then accrued, one points relative to which no two States may be in a like situation, therefore the act may operate very unjustly

6th It is much patent and what it is believed justice does not require to review these old settled accounts with the States, if done the same justice must extend it to individuals, and as it appears that the interest on the claims that can be ~~brought~~ ~~mentioned~~ under the bill amounts to one million three hundred and 64 thousand dollars, it may be surprised from the report of the 3d. clause in the amend that twice that sum may be required under the provisions of the bill, and more than three times the amount, if extended to individual claims.

For these reason I could not approve this bill and now return it with these my objections for the consideration of Congress.

The Interest bill

The "Bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of States for interest on advances to the United States, made during the last war," has been handed to me under like circumstances with the bill for the improvement of certain harbors, a the navigation of Pendleton River, which was not passed in sufficient time before the close of the last session of Congress to enable me to examine its provisions previous to the adjournment. Finding upon an examination of its provisions that it gave the legislative sanction to principles for the adjustment of the public accounts entirely novel and of a character the very objectionable in their character and extremely important in their results, I thought I should best consult my duty and protect the public interests by at least affording an opportunity for a reconsideration of the subject, under circumstances more auspicious to a full and fair investigation of its merits, to those that extended the time of its passage. I therefore withheld from it my constitutional sanction, and it has not become a law. The intelligence naturally expressed in withholding my

17319

apart from any bill which has passed the other branch of the legislative department of the government, was, in this instance relieved by the fact, that a bill, which, from what is known, would, if it become a law, draw at least one million three hundred thousand dollars from the Treasury and in its consequences, direct & indirect many millions more to be applied for, the most serious satisfaction of claiming what had not been presented to congress & in all upon grounds which had been constantly & inflexibly repudiated by every succeeding congress since the establishment of the government, had been passed in haste and confusion an unavoidable incident to an adjournment of congress, and with a bare quorum in the House of Representatives; and as the bill contained no appropriation clause further legislation would be necessary before those intended to be benefitted by it could draw any money from the Treasury under it, and could not be prejudiced by the delay.

I cannot too earnestly for my own cause & their important & more important attention to the great principles which are incorporated in this bill, as well

on the disturbing and exhausting effects which it is calculated to have upon the affairs of the Government, and the money of the Treasury, if it should become a law. The accompanying report of the 3rd Auditor of the Treasury shews the probable effect of its provisions, so far as they can be ascertained from the scanty information within his reach, and in part, the embarrassments to the Treasury which would result from these voluntary opening the very extensive & intricate accounts between the U. States & the different States, most of which have been long since closed upon the same principles upon which the Government of the former has since its establishment dealt with the individual claimants. That principle with a few and unimportant exceptions, has been, that as the Government was always presumed to be ready to pay its debts, when there existed vouchers to establish=ed by competent proof, and the demand properly made, it was not liable for interest. It is upon this principle that claims upon the Government from

17320

its foundation to the present period, has been settled. If there are reasons which would justify a departure from this principle in respect to the claims of the states which would not equally apply to individuals, I am not aware of them; and for sent from me to attribute either the extent of the direct upon the Treasury by these either the extent of the order upon the Treasury by these allowances, or the unavoidable confusion in the affairs of Government by thus undoing the legislation of more than forty years having to settle the full settlement of private claims, and which was supposed had been nearly accomplished. Most demands for interest on all claims which have heretofore been adjusted, where the parties or their representatives are an essential, will, if a principle sanctioned by these allowances be presented is not one is established, be presented is not matter of conjecture only. I respectfully but submit to your consideration whether it is either just or expedient to impose burthens upon the whole community for the benefit of individuals whose demands have long since been settled.

and who most probably would never have thought of prosecuting them but for the indirect motion which would be given to them by this bill.

17821

—1833—

Message, on re=
=turning the Interest
Bill to the Congress
of the U. States—

A. J.

1833?

Views on the Bank Question, submitted for consideration to promote a final settlement thereof. That the Citizens of the United States may move in all their enterprises with confidence and safety.

1st To that end it requires that the currency be sound and truly responsible

2nd The nature thereof to be truly republican. that it may be of a kindred spirit with the american people.

3rd And that a change to this end be introduced in the easiest form.

It is admitted that the U.S Bank does not embrace all these requisites. — and these views are confined to, and submitted as a means which will embrace these principles in the simplest form.

Currency is sound and responsible wherever the liability is large and well known. therefore the capital stock subscribed, of a monied institution, should be large and all paid in. — and to be adapted to a free country, should be privileged by charter from the people, and made to satisfy the public, by frequent exhibits of its condition — and it is of a republican form

more adapted to the genius of the United States when these charters are the grant of each State individually. — And as a consideration and regard is due to many proprietors of the present U. S. Bank, as well as the actual condition of the country and the time required to make changes, and substitutions — it may be proper and needful to grant an extension of the present charter of the U. S. Bank

It is however believed to be so far of moment to the welfare of the country, that the question be examined, and a settled policy pursued, and avowed by the executive government, and Congress as soon as possible. —

Without deeming it necessary or appropriate to extend these views into detail, the following plan is submitted as sufficiently explanatory of the object in view

That it be recommended to the American people; By the authority of their several State Legislatures, to create in each State a Bank of amount of Capital Stock, to be subscribed for, and paid in sufficient so far to control all other Banks in their several states from the excess of issues, beyond their ability at all times to redeem in specie. —

and that the several state governments be part subscribers & proprietors. — appoint a portion of directors; — and require annual statements of the affairs of such Banks. — And above all that they be required to be receivers of United States Government deposits, and each State Bank be bound to transmit such funds, as may be to the credit of the U.S. government, to wherever required by the executive of the U.S. —

And that as a due regard to the peculiar state of the country, and a consideration towards many proprietors of the present U.S Bank. — That the U.S. Bank, be continued to exercise the previledge of its present charter for a term not exceeding 5 years. — Conditioning that the government may withdraw, or sell the amt. of its 7.000.000 capital Stock, and make such arrangements as the executive, may think proper & right to do in its fiscal operations.

13324-5

on Bank -
Mr Sharp - A.J.

18339

The "Bill to modify and continue the charter of the Bank of the United States" involves questions of ~~deep~~ high import touching the liberties and prosperity of the Country, and ~~that~~ therefore ought, to be calmly and patiently considered, under the influence of the most patriotic feelings, with an eye steadily persueing the light of reason in search of truth, and a fixed determination faithfully to perform one's duty to his God and Country. The public servant should, as far as possible, forget self, and look to the interests and happiness of those whom he represents. In a Country like ours, governed by a written constitution, it is not only proper but necessary that frequent recurrence should be had to that instrument, and the circumstances which attended its adoption.

When constitutional questions of a doubtfull character are consid=ered, the judgement is often enlightened by Con=sulting the incidents which occurred at the formation of the Constitution. The framers of that instrument were men of wisdom acquired in the school of experience, which taught them the great difficulties attending the exercise of the same power by the General and State Governments. The Collisions which existed under the Confederation, which recognised the exercise of such power between the states and General Government; and the jealousies, as also the extensive evils, which followed the enactment of laws by the states which solely appertained to the sovereignty of the Nation; but which they, because of their Concurrent powers with the general government, had the right to pass, were fresh and vivid in the recollection of those, who composed the Convention that adopted our Constitution. It seems to be a reasonable pres=umption then that the Conventionists, deeply feeling, as they did, the evils partially alluded to, would not have provided for the continuance of difficulties by authorizing the exercise of such Concurrent powers between the General & State Governments,

17327

as

as would again bring them into Collision. But it is difficult to determine that they did refuse the grant of such Power, and Concluded that the general government have the right of incorporating a Bank of the Kind proposed, unless the power (which was exercised in 1787, when our Constitution was formed) to incorporate Banks is denied to the States. ~~How can there be but few questions~~ The Patriots, who formed the Constitution, must have known that there are but few questions which so easily excite "Collisions" as those pertaining to matters of Money, and it is presumed, would not therefore have been content to vest the General and State Governments with Concurrent powers in respect to a subject so exciting, and fraught with such deep interest to the Country. It should be the ambition, as it is the duty, of every Citizen of the United States to preserve the harmony which was consequent on the delineation of our rights contained in the Constitution, and avoid the "collisions" which its adoption was designed to prevent. Though it be admitted that Congress possess the power, either by the exclusion of that of the States, or concurrently with them, to establish a Bank, yet it does not follow that they, in the exercise of this Power, have the Right to create Monopolies.

To determine the existence of such a right, it must be supposed, what could not be the case, that the Framers of the Constitution were ignorant of the oppressions, which Monopolies so extensively caused in Europe as to demand in England the passage of an act declaring them "to be Contrary to law and Void", with the exception of patents for new usefull inventions which could not extend beyond a fixed period. The Constitution specially authorizes Congress to promote the progress of Science and useful arts, by securing, for a limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." If the right to grant Monopolies had been or was generally conferred on Congress, the framers of the Constitution would not have been so

an =

unmeaning and to insert this Special Clause. And the insertion of this Clause affords strong evidence that it was never intended to allow Congress to grant "exclusive", monopolizing privilidges in any save the Cases enumerated. If the Congress have the power, it is not in Condonance with our boasted equality of rights to exercise it, & Continue in particular individuals the "exclusive right" of exercising certain advantageous privilidges, and it is therefore not believed that the Worthies, who formed our Bill of Rights, ever intended, if the granting, Such Continuance of them in the hands of our own Citizens, much less those of Foreigners. It is not perceived, if such privilidges are to be Confered, why they are not Confined to the Citizens of our own Country, who feel an interest in its Prosperity and Perpetuity, and each of them afforded an opportunity of participating in the profits arising from the enjoyment of such "exclusive right." It is estimated that independent of the great advantages already enjoyed, the Stockholders in the Bank will, if it be re-chartered, realize on their Stock a clear profit of 50 p^r Ct, about millions of Dollars. There does not exist any necessity for permitting Foreigners, thus to speculate on our Country, and Continue to take from its Citizens the interest on about three times the amount of Capital actually invested, and, in conjunction with their present associates, monopolize the Banking System.

Independent of the surrender made of the pecuniary interest of our own Citizens, when the extensive and dangerous influence which this Bank Could exercise over the destiny of our Country is Considered, Cogent reasons are perceived why we should withold the grant of this "exclusive right" to those, whose disposition and interest might Conspire to accomplish the destruction of our free institutions, which were established at such great sacrifices by the Patriots of the Revolution. The Bill, under Consideration, proposes to give all these advantages to the present Corporation (Composed greatly of Foreigners)

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~~the largest stockholder among whom is now one of the Ministers of the King of England~~) "for fifteen years" from the day on which the present Charter expi and thus, for that period establishes an influence that might be successfully wielded, if not to the annihilation of our liberties, to the lastin prejudice of the Country. This baneful influence which the Bank may exert is not confined solely to the Union, in its Corporate Capacity, ~~but~~ as the Charter proposed vests the Corporation with authority to send Branches into whatever state or territory ~~that~~ may think proper, and thus enables it, anew, to defeat state legislation by establishing Banks, within their limits, in opposition to their express enactments, and thereby exercise the most important and highest functions of legislators. The Bank may not only contravene the operations of a state, when it has positively determined against the establishment of a Bank within its limits but ~~may~~ can also, according to the admissions of its Principal Officer, if it chooses, destroy the sve Banks as a state may or shall establish. It also clai exemption from the taxation to which state Banks are subjected, and thus sets at defiance the taxatio laws. No sufficient reason is discovered why this Bank should be free from taxation when other Banks, having only Special, not exclusive privileges of banking, are held subject to it. If, as is recently stated by a distinguished advocate of the institution, "a Bank in the plenitude of its powers, and operations, is but a Broker on a large scale", why should it be exempt from the laws, to which other Brokers shops are held amenable. It cannot be in consequence of its enjoying an "exclusive right" that the Bank ~~of the~~ proposed to be chartered is entitled to this exemp because such privilege of monopoly increases its capaci to pay a tax, and consequently the propriety of requiring it. But the admission quoted naturally introduces the enquiry how far it is proper for the government, and consistent with an elevated national character, and the purity of (Sec 5)

our free institutions to establish Banking shops, or become a partner in them, with individuals, established. This enquiry, it is perceived, has been anticipated; but it will still receive some further attention. It may be safely asserted that we not only relieve our consciences, but render the most permanent good to our country by strictly observing the Constitution, although, in doing so, we may occasionally have to forego the attainment of present apparent benefits.

In every country that is governed by written regulations, it becomes the duty of every Citizen to understand and observe them. If a deviation from them be tolerated in one instance, slighter causes will justify a repetition of such aberrations untill, it is feared, our posterity shall find the Constitution of the country virtually abrogated by the Customs and precedents of their predecessors, and thus be deprived of those blessings, to the attainment of which our noble Fathers pledged their lives, their fortune, and their sacred honor. It is believed that in order to preserve the Constitution in its pristine purity, and that the ancient doctrine of Construing an instrument most strongly against those making it should not obtain, the Constitution expressly stipulates that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people". And there is no rule of Construction considered better than that which determines the meaning of an instrument by rendering all its parts effective, and consequently the terms "common defence and general welfare" must relate to powers granted, inasmuch as, if otherwise understood, and regarded as conferring general powers, there exists no necessity for the specification of them, which we find in the Constitution.

When general and unlimited powers are granted, it is more than superfluous to descend to specifications. —

17329

It now becomes necessary to consider those clauses in the Constitution which, it is mainly insisted, grant Congress the power of establishing a Bank as proposed in the Bill. We will first notice that which gives Congress the right "to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the States and with the Indian tribes", and, in doing so, must aver that the continuation of this Bank cannot "regulate Commerce with foreign nations", although it may afford commercial facilities. And it is clear that Congress has not the right to invade the limits of a State to "regulate Commerce" among its Citizens, can only make regulations affecting the external Commerce between the States, and therefore the power to establish the proposed Corporation cannot be derived from this Clause, as its influence would alike be felt in the internal and external Commerce of a State. The Clause of the Constitution authorizing Congress "to lay and collect taxes" cannot be relied on in support of this Bill, inasmuch as it emenated from the Senate, and "all Bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives". The word "collect" in the clause just quoted is regarded as only giving, or intending to give to Congress the power to pass laws enforcing the payment of "taxes" which Congress may "lay", and not as conferring, as has been contended, the right to establish the Corporation proposed. But it is also contended that this Bank is "necessary and proper for carrying into effect the foregoing power "to lay and collect taxes". This position is not regarded tenable. But, if admitted to be a correct one, Congress is still not authorized by it to establish Banks ad libitum, or to any extent beyond those which are actually "necessary and proper" for the collection of the revenue. It will not be pretended that a Bank is "necessary" for the purpose of the collecting of revenue at places where none is collected, and therefore the establishment of Banks at such places, as the charter authorizes, cannot be sanctioned by this implication.

It is also argued that to effectuate the right "to borrow money" it is necessary to make such arrangements as will aid the loans, and that the creation of the Bank is thus incidental to the power given Congress "to borrow money" & consequently constitutional. There is with me great difficulty in determining that in the right "to borrow" is also included the right to create the ability to lend money.

There is also as much necessity to create the obligation as the ability to lend money, for the latter may be ~~useless~~ rendered useless by a refusal to lend, unless there was, a clause that is not now, ~~as~~ ~~clause~~ in the Charter requiring the Bank to loan money to the government in the event of an emergency occurring. It is further asserted that in the power given Congress "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin" is confered that of chartering a Bank, with the powers proposed. This position is attempted to be maintained by making the terms "Coin" and "Currency" synonimous, and the deduction drawn therefrom that Congress have the right to regulate the circulating medium of the Country, which is represented to consist of Bank notes, as the representatives of the precious metals. This clause of the Constitution is regarded as having more direct reference to the precious metals than the argument alluded to would admit. And that such has been, untill lately, the general understanding of it appears from the fact that Congress in ~~the~~ persuance of the power vested in the clause mentioned have established a national Mint to "Coin Money" and regulated the value thereof.

The reasoning of the advocates of the Bank, in respect to this clause, is not then considered correct; and, if it be, yet it is not shewn that Congress have the right to delegate this delegated power for 15 years. If Congress can delegate one of its legislative powers to a Corporation, it may another untill all are transfered.

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The collision of opinion on the subject of a Bank, proposed of the extensive powers and "exclusive privi-leges" proposed, has elicited much of the talent of the Country in search after the power to establish it; and, from the great uncertainty and want of agreement that has always prevailed, among its advocates, as to the part or parts of the Constitution granting the power, it is strongly inferential that no such power exists. This inference makes a near approach to certainty, when we consider the following statement of Mr. Jefferson on the subject: "It is known that "the very power now proposed as a means, was rejected as "an end by the Convention which formed the Constitution: a "proposition was made to them to authorize Congress to open "Canals, and an amendatory one to empower them to incorporate "but the whole was rejected, and one of the reasons urged "in debate was, that then they would have power to erect "a Bank, which would render the great cities, where there were prejudices "jealousies on this subject, adverse to the reception of the Constitution

It is not regarded improper, in matters of doubtfull powers, when they are not clearly "delegated to the United States by the Constitution", to indulge an inclination in favour of "the States or the people", and is considered of the highest importance that such powers, on important questions, should be settled before they are freely exercised.

In allusion to the exercise of doubtfull powers, in my message to the House of Representatives on 27 May 1830, I remarked, and now repeat that "in no government "an appeal to the source of power, in cases of real doubt "more suitable than in ours. No good motive can be "assigned for the exercise of power by the constituted "authorities, while those, for whose benefit it is to be "exercised, have not conferred it, and may not be "willing to confer it. It would seem to me that "an honest application of the conceded powers of "the general government to the advancement of the "common weal, present a sufficient scope to satisfy "a reasonable ambition. The difficulty and supposed "impracticability of obtaining an amendment of

the

"the Constitution in this respect, is, I firmly believe,
"in a great degree, unfounded. The time has never
"yet been, when the patriotism and intelligence
"of the American people were not fully
"equal to the greatest exigency, and it never
"will, when the subject calling for their interposition
"is plainly presented to them. If the people of
the United States desire the general government
to incorporate Companies, it is much desired
that they would make it "the subject of
Constitutional regulation", defining to what
extent, and in what manner they shall exercise
the power, as it cannot otherwise be done
without disturbing in some degree the
harmony of the Country, and endangering
its liberties.

The question of expediency as to
time, pr pr to be noticed.

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Notes upon =
=shortening the
Book — A. J.

1833.

I have been deeply reflecting on the situation of our country, brought so suddenly upon it by the combination of the aristocracy with the Banks, and the perfidy with which the deposit Banks yielded to their pleas at the bidding of Biddle & the Barings, to disgrace the government, ruin the country, & then rule it by the paper credit system. With such a view of all the wicked machination combined to injure our country, it brings forcibly to my mind the maxim, that "those whom God wills for destruction, he first makes mad" and surely the whole agents combined in the wicked course which has produced the present distress, must have been labouring under a deep fit of mania. It must end, if properly attended to by the government & must all end well, & give to our country a permanent metalic currency, and the people being disgusted with all paper money - suffering as they are under the present depression, which they see the over trading Bankers & Gamblers bringing on their own heads as the true representative from the people who deceived, for a discount of from 25 to 50, percent, Gold & Silver, and the country now flooded with the paper of 8 shin Plasters worth nothing - the are ripe to listen to any plan the government may adopt to put down this fraudulent paper system, & forever hereafter cling to a metalic currency.

The Government has it in their power now to give the country a metalic currency & free itself forever from any connections with Banks of any kind or in any way, you will soon see phenomena for giving a full history on this interesting subject the importance of which I am deeply impressed with. I lay it down for granted that no further confidence can be reposed in Banks by the Gov.t - and the merchants by overtrading & the Banks by overissuing, and attempting by their combination and suspension of specie payments, to deceive us of our specie for the benefit of Englishmen.

1833 Oct 4

our bankruptcy, that they have no claims upon
our government for any favours whatever. Thus
premised, my system would be the following.
First reduce our revenue to the real wants of the
government. Let duties collected, no credits, and paid
agreeable to our fundamental laws of 1789 & 1800 in gold
& silver coin. This will give more protection to
our home industry & manufactures than all
tariffs by reducing labour to a fair standard.
& now whilst we have an excess of revenue in the
deposit with the States, it will have a good effect
from the new party that may arise from the want of
revenue to call for it gradually & in equal ratio. This
will bring in bold relief before the people the knavery
& folly that produced that law & the wisdom that moves
on a reduction of the tariff as an early day to the
wants of the government or a prevention of a
surplus. 2d We collect all revenue by agents
and why not by agents keep & disburse it agents of
the treasury under proper regulations to secure the
revenue, keep & disburse it agreeable to the warrants &
instructions of the sec. of the treasury suspended by
the Executive, giving good security for the penalty of
death for any fraud or misuse of the revenue & deposits
this agent to do and perform all duties performed by
banks, when necessary to transport specie, to be done at
the expense of the government & all disbursements
to be in gold & silver. This thro our army, Navy, Arsenals, Navy
yards, fortifications & public works & for all public
supplies, will in a short time give a current to our
whole revenue & give confidence & bring into
circulation all that is now hoarded up & so. The people are
now disgusted with the paper system & will soon drive the paper out of
circulation, as they ought, when they can get specie
never prosper. Let us bring back our specie, course the
payment of all bonds in specie if purchased & Bonks
are striving to drain us of specie for the benefit of England,
it is the duty of the government to adopt all measures
& to attain & bring it back
respectfully con

1833

Dr Sir

I have very imperfectly performed my promise to you of yesterday. Such as the fact produced upon my Humble Judgment I fear I can scarcely write legibly. You will see that I write with great difficulty. I will take the liberty of stating a few Facts to which to call the President's attention, as bearing upon the great interest which now absorbs the public attention.

And first an Explanation of the Plan of this Bill. Our Jurors to be legally impannelled must be drawn by Ballot by a Child under ten years, from the Taxables thereon promiscuously cast into a Box. So that, but for their Ordinance of Abomination we should have been as secure from Conscription on our side as they on theirs. But knowing this and with a hellish Malevolence for which Posterity will mark them, they resolved to cripple their own Forces and place their own Jurors that we may not escape, which on our part they will know that we would do in an Adherence to the same Principle to wrongly introduced (and actually & hideously introduced) as a Security against the actual State of things, we are willing, in introduced to save Men from the Machination & Tyranny of Parties, Politicks, fanatical Selfism & unprincipled Jurors, from converting Justice into Form & Force into the Instrument of Brute-force.

I think the Founders of Spartanburgh & Greenville may be relied upon — & Arrests may easily

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carefully be carried up to Wilmington there
up to Lancaster to await trial.

On the otherwise good effect of your visit,
Jealousy in that quarter, the President will
listen to no suggestion from his
Military Eyes needs no suggestion from me.

And one a Word as to your Operations in
the Harbour.

I must again call your attention to the
Martello Fort on James Island, and
Sumter North which guard the Mouth of
Stono-harbour. This has appeared still the
the quarter of the forts achieve Movements.
If the Pontoon that we are voting
are erected there & it has been found from
Experimental for Smuggling. I hear
nothing of any alteration decided on that
Way. & yet it is the only Way in which your
can be molested. The Martello Fort and
a Gunboat Vessel anchored there (in a very
safe Harbour) may know here a day.
therefore there is that Hayne will order
his first Encampment

I earlier say a great-deal more but
really am exhausted

Very respectfully
Your
Wm Johnson
Friday

Hon

Louis McLane

(1833)

The Mechanics' Bank was established in the City of New York under the Auspices and upon the Memorial of the popular and highly respectable Society of Mechanics & Tradesmen. It was first chartered in the year 1810, its term of duration extended in 1811, and finally rechartered in 1831. to endure until the year 1855. The Mechanics' Society aforesaid is perpetually represented in the Bank, its President being ex Officio a Director, and a Majority of the Bank's Directors being required to be either practical Mechanics, or such as have belonged to that valuable class & all citizens of the United States. Its Capital is Two Millions of Dollars actually paid in. This Bank during the late war from its established character, great means and extensive correspondence was enabled to contribute largely to the support of Government, by large Investments in funded Debt. receipt of Treasury Notes &c - It was one of the Banks in the City of New York (selected at closing the Concerns of the late U. S. Bank) to perform the governmental duties required of that Institution, viz. to receive the revenue deposits, transpose the Government Funds as might be required from hence to the several Sections of the Union &c. &c. These duties were continually performed until the present U. S. Bank went into operation when the acct. was transferred to them.

The Business of the Mechanics' Bank is conducted upon a larger scale probably than that of any other State Institution throughout the Country; the following is a List of the several Banks with which it has direct intercourse, and through whose assistance and means it is enabled to collect in every state of the Union to as great extent as even the present Bank of the United States.

List of Banks in correspondence with the Mechanics' Bank.

New York. Brooklyn Bank - at Long Island.
" Bank of Newburgh.
" Catskill Bank.
" New York State Bank at Albany
" Bank of Troy

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New York	Bank of Utica	"	
	Branch Bank of Utica at Canandargua		
Connecticut			
	Windham County Bank at Windham		
	Tolland County Bank "		
	Connecticut Bank Bridgeport	"	Bridgeport.
	Thames Bank	"	Norwich
	Connecticut River Banking Co'y	"	Hartford
	Phoenix Bank, Hartford	"	"
	Branch do.	"	Litchfield.
	Middletown Bank	"	Middletown.
	Mechanics' Bank	"	New Haven.
Massachusetts			
	Fall River Bank	"	Fall River
	New England Bank	"	Boston.
	Commonwealth Bank	"	do.
	Mechanics Bank New Bedford	"	New Bedford
Rhode Island			
	Merchants' Bank, Providence,	"	Providence
New Jersey			
	Newark Banking & Insurance Co.	"	Newark.
	State Bank Newark	"	do.
	Mechanics' Bank	"	do.
	Commercial Bank N. J.	"	Amboy
	Orange Bank	"	Orange
	State Bank at New Brunswick	"	New Brunswick
Pennsylvania			
	Farmers' & Mechanics Bank	"	Philadelphia.
	Bank of the Northern Liberties	"	do.
	Southwarks Bank	"	do.
Maryland.			
	Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore	"	Baltimore.
	Farmers' & Merchants' Bank	"	do.
	Harrisburg Bank.	"	Harrisburg

District of Columbia.	Bank of Washington	at Washington.
Virginia.	Bank of Virginia	" Richmond.
	Office of do.	" Petersburg.
	do. do.	" Fredericksburg
	do. do.	" Lynchburg.
	do. do.	" Norfolk.
	do. do.	" Kanawha (Charleston)
	Office Farmers' Bank Virginia	" Lynchburg.
North Carolina.	Branch of State Bank of North Carolina	" Newbern.
	do do.	" Edenton.
	do. do.	" Tarboro'
	Office of Bank of Cape Fear	" Fayetteville
South Carolina	Planters & Mechanics Banks	" Charleston.
Georgia.	Bank of the State of Georgia	" Savannah.
	Branch do. do.	" Augusta.
	do. do.	" Macon.
	Augusta Insurance & Banking Comp'y.	" Augusta.
	Mechanics' Bank	" do.
	Farmers' Bank, Chattahoochee	" Columbus Geo.
Louisiana	Louisiana State Banks	" New Orleans.
Florida	Bank of Florida	" Tallahassee.
Alabama	Bank of Mobile	" Mobile.
Mississippi	Bank of Mississippi	" Natchez.
	Office do.	" Port Gibson.
Ohio.	Bank of Chillicothe	" Chillicothe.

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Mechanics Bank
Jacob Lorillard
President

New York.

[1833?]

My dear Sarah,

Your kind & affectionate letter of the 29th ultimo, with one from Andrew of the 25th, reached me this morning. These removed my apprehensions of your being prevented from writing by sickness. I am rejoiced at the improvement of your dear little Rachel & that your health is restored and I add my prayers for the continuance of that blessing to you all. I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter and thank you for it. I wrote Andrew last night informing that Thomas & Emma & their June boy had left us Saturday morning & soon after fell a violent snow storm which continued all day. I feel for the dear infant. All here are now well but myself & I am I believe improving # hard I shall count the days unti=ll I can set out to visit you at the Hermitage. Let me hear from you often even if it is only to say how you all are. Keep my dear little Rachel for me & believe me your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

Sarah —

& all from the Talladega

Counts the days
until he can
leave Washington
to visit his son &
daughter, Mr. Amos
Lane & Sarah to the
home of their Grandfather
Lane at the Hermitage

Sacred to the memory

of

Genl. John Coffee

who departed this life on the day of 1833

aged years.

As a husband, parent, and friend, he was affectionate, tender, and sincere. He was a brave, prompt, and skilful General — a disinterested and sagacious patriot — an unpretending, just, and honest man. To complete his character religion mingled with these virtues her serene and holy influence and gave him that solid distinction among his fellow men which detraction cannot sully nor the grave conceal. Death could do no more than remove so excellent a being

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from the theatre he so much adorned in this world, to the bosom of the God who created him and who alone has the power to ~~conveyance~~ reward the immortal spirit with celestial bliss.

Washington Jany 1. 1834

A. J. Donelson Esqr

1833 To E. H. & H. H. James Dr

May 7.	To Pres^o 25.	June 18 C. Plaster 25	July 6 Saratoga 75	1.25
July 27.	Saratoga 37½	30 Quinine 44	Sept 3 2 Saratoga 75	1.56
Sept 12.	Elix Vitr 12½	24 Pres^o 31¼	Pres^o 12½	56
" 25.	J. Ratt^y 18¾	Calomel 6¼	27 Pres^o 18¾	43¾
Oct 9.	Bal^m 56	Pres^o 12½	Pres^o 18¾	11 Pres^o 18¾ Paregoric 12½	1.18½
" 11.	Pres^o 18¾	12 G. Arabic 6¼	20 Pres^o 25	J. Ratt^y 12½	62½
" 20.	Sp Nitre 18¾	Sol Quinine 56¼	Paregoric 12½	87½
" 21.	G. Arabic 12½	Jujube 18¾	Nov 1 Soda 12½	Sp Mentk 18¾	62½
Nov 1.	" Hartshorn 12½	10 Sagar 25	15 D^o 6¼	Saratoga 37½	81¼
Dec 30.	Sagar				25
1834 Feb 4	Sp Cerat 28	Sagar 25	Prelr 19		69
Feb 15	Sp Lavend 6 12	25 Sagar 25	Mel 7	Sealz 50	87½
19	Sp Camphor 50	25 Sagar 25	26 Pressnft 19		94
Mch 26	Rochelle 12	Mpl & Sp Mentk 19	Catmint 12		44
Apr 11.	Pressnft 50	7 Sp Lavendr 19	18 Sagar 25		94
May 20	Zij Sol Quinin 37	Rochelle 6	95		43½
Jun 16.	" Pressnft 19	Sulp Quinin 19			38
Oct 31	Sagar 25	Dec 9 Sealz 50			75
Dec 12	Pressnft & ft 19	Zii & Gent & ft 19			38
1834 "	Ziv Warners Lochial ft				44
					14.45

Over

A. J. Donelson,

Antlatwa $14.00

Dec 13 To ~~Bry Sil 2w~~ Paregor 12 Laudanum 18

" Blue Pill 12 15 Quinine 10 15 Segar 06 1.00

$15.00

Rec Payment E H & W Lane

Jan 15th 1835

N°. City of Washington, January 9, 1834

Bank of the Metropolis,

Pay to Dr. J. H. Thomas — — — or Bearer,

one hundred & ninety nine Dollars, —/100

Andrew Jackson

DOLLS. 199 —

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OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES, Washington, } Jany. 3 should be 1834 183 3

PAY to Boulogne or bearer,

nine hundred & forty three dollars, 99/100

Andrew Jackson

943 DOLLS. 99/100

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Sent to Mr. Baker & returned by him
March 1st 1844

Washington Jany 5th 1844

My Dear Sarah,

I have this morning received your affectionate letter of the 21st ultimo, and the inclemency of the day (this morning) has prevented me from going to church, gives me leisure to reply to it.

My health, altho not good, has been improving for the last two days, I had long before I may again be visited with a return of my distressing headache, I cannot tell. I have this morning put on a medicated Hair Gloss prepared by Mr. Schneider, the original inventor & proprietor. They are recommended to be warm for affections of the chest, and pulmonary complaints, Asthma, coughs, colds & dispepsia. With a hope of benefit from them use I have this morning put one on with the hope next the skin.

I am truly delighted to hear of the improved health & appearance of your dear little Rachel & that she has cut two of her front teeth we have a right now to hope that she has passed the dangerous stage of teething in which so many children are lost, and

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have aught to hope as providence has
sustained her thro this trying scene
that he will protect her & raise her
up as a comfort to its parents in
their declining years, and blessing &
comfort to us all whilst living. but
whilst we are thankful for the gift
of this charming child let us not for
get how thankful we ought to be
to him who gave her, and how correspon
we ought to supplicate a throne of
grace for her preservation and that
she may live to become an ornament
to society, & a true disciple of her blessed
Saviour. I have compared your dis-
cription of her with her likeness here
it must be a perfect likeness, and
altho she bears a strong resemblance
of her father, there is still ~~there are~~
a stronger resemblance to yourself
may heavens choicest blessing rest up
on her, & may she grow & become every
thing we wish her. kiss the dear little
one for me.

I hope ere this your dear sister,
husband, and sweet children are with
you in safety - I can well appreciate
yr -

your feelings - they are those noble
feelings of gratitude, that the virtuous
only know how to appreciate - I
have no doubt but you will receive
them kindly & treat them as your
aught - I long to congratulate you on this
happy & unexpected meeting with
your dear sister & her husband and
dear children, may you all be
as happy as I wish you - present
my kind salutations to Mrs & Mr.
Wetherill, receive my prayers for
your, & my little pets health
& happiness & believe me ever to
all the joys of the season.

17340

You ask how is Mrs Paget - her
health is now good - but she has had
to wean her child - she tells me it
is doing well, but I know from the
experience with Andrew it is too
young to be reared by the spoon without
great hazard & difficulty - Mrs Blair
& Mr Blair are both well & always
making enquiry after you and the
dear little pets. Mrs Blair told me
two nights since she would come up
soon to see little Rachel - they always
desire me to present them kindly to you
all - she is a charming woman

17340

Emily & her children with the major
are all well & so is Col Earle does,
with me in kind love to you all, and all
prays of the Lord to
enquiring friends.

This of this city has put on
but little gayety - the Representation
in Congress have chained their floor
=gates of mahogany slender and turn
against Mr Jones & myself - it
does not disturb me my daughters &
trust in my God & I feel not what man
can do unto me - those who worship
the self may rage on, the
days of the monarchy are numbered and the prosperity and
durability of our republican Gov
=ernment will be perpetuated by its
destruction. I hope I have been an
humble instrument in the hands
of my God for good, & pray to have
mightily to hasten the time that I can
return with honor to spend the re
=mainder of my few days with my
all at our cheerful Hermitage, sweet
home - yours affectionately

Andrew Jackson

Tenah

1834